

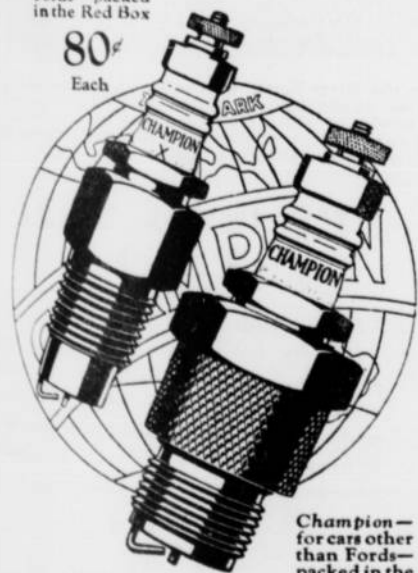
SATIS-FACTION

Your contentment and satisfaction while touring will be safeguarded and insured if you install a full set of dependable Champion Spark Plugs before you start—if you have not changed your plugs within the last year. More than two-thirds of the motorists the world over use Champions.

A new set of dependable Champion Spark Plugs every 10,000 miles will restore power, speed and acceleration and actually save their cost many times over in less oil and gas used.

Champion X—exclusive for Fords—packed in the Red Box

80¢
Each



Champion—
for cars other
than Fords—
packed in the
Blue Box
90¢
Each

CHAMPION

Dependable for Every Engine

A Canadian-made Product

Champion Spark Plug Company
of Canada, Limited
Windsor, Ont.

Our Ottawa Letter

Agricultural committee passes Campbell amendment to the Grain Act, 56 to 12, Conservatives alone opposing

By H. E. M. CHISHOLM

OTTAWA, Ont., June 8.—Just five months ago parliament was called together for the primary purpose of discovering which, if any, of the political parties was entitled to carry on the reins of government. Today the session is drawing to a close, and the King administration, with the assistance of its Progressive, Labor and Independent allies, appears to be quite as firmly established in the saddle as it was at any time since 1921.

By reason of the somewhat precarious position which the King ministry occupied at the outset, it has been forced to hasten slowly, and at no time has it attempted to utilize strong arm methods as permitted under the Closure Act. To the ordinary observer, in fact, a great deal too much latitude has been afforded to speakers whose only obvious design it was to embarrass the government and delay the passing of legislation and estimates.

Automobile Tax Amendment

The Budget debate was devoid of practical suggestions so far as the opposition was concerned, and after it was concluded the various resolutions embodying the proposals of the Finance Minister were passed with few amendments. With respect to the income tax certain concessions were made to corporations and the drawers of dividends.

With respect to the automobile tax, the minister of finance proposed an amendment this week providing for the abolition of the excise tax of 5 per cent. of automobiles under the value of \$1,200. The latter amendment is still before the House. Mr. Robb declared that he had received the promise from the Automotive Association of Canada that the abolition of this tax would accrue to the benefit of the consumer.

It would appear that Progressive members who, throughout the present session, have been kept fairly well in touch with government proposals and have been consulted thereon, were not taken into the government's confidence with respect to this amendment. As a consequence when the amendment was proposed, Gardiner and Coote, of Alberta, and others offered certain objections to it, and the minister of finance, at the conclusion of a somewhat lengthy debate, intimated that in the event of opposition being continued he would drop the amendment entirely.

There is no doubt that if Mr. Robb insists upon the amendment going through, he will have the support of Conservative members. At this time of writing the Progressive members are in caucus on the subject, and it may be said that the fate of the amendment depends upon their decision. Should the abolition of the Excise Tax accrue to the benefit of the consumer, and should reasonable assurance be given that it will not be pocketed by the car manufacturers, the Progressive members may not oppose the amendment.

During the fortnight just passed the Rural Credits Bill, Old Age Pensions Bill, a bill to amend the Immigration Act with respect to deportations, a bill to amend the Naturalization Act, the West Indies treaty and a number of other legislative measures, have passed the House and have been sent up to the Senate for final consideration.

The Grain Act Amendment

At this time of writing, the Hudson Bay Railway appropriation of \$3,000,000 is before the House. While there has been a considerable amount of discussion in the Commons with respect to this item, there is no doubt in the world that it will pass in due course. The Senate is said to be insistent upon the passing of the appropriation being conditional upon the limitation of money spent during the present year to the bringing of existing roadway into proper condition for traffic.

The Agricultural Committee of the House has passed the bill brought forward by Milton N. Campbell, of MacKenzie, to amend the Grain Act. This

measure proposes in brief to give a farmer, who is dealing with a non-pool elevator, the right to demand that the non-pool country elevator shall ship his grain to a pool terminal and shall at the same time guarantee the grade of the grain. This proposal was brought before parliament last session when the Canada Grain Act was being revised. It was then voted down in the Agricultural Committee by 34 to 13. It was rejected in the committee stage in the House by 62 to 40, and on a vote in the House was defeated by 114 to 40.

Since the bill was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Colonization, a fortnight or so ago, it has been the subject of vigorous argument before that committee. It was supported by C. H. Burnell, secretary of the Wheat Pool; by J. W. Ward, of the Council of Agriculture, and by T. J. Murray, counsel for the Wheat Pools.

It was argued by these spokesmen that the bill merely restored to the individual farmer a right which he had always enjoyed under the Grain Act, though it was admitted that that right had been exercised only in a small minority of cases. The right has now, however, become of much importance, owing to the formation of a wheat pool. These pools have acquired terminal elevators, and, naturally, they want the wheat shipped by their members to go to pool terminals. The amendment submitted by Mr. Campbell is a clause which was drafted by Mr. Justice Turgeon for the revision of the Grain Act last year, and it was put forward as having been approved also by the Grain Commissioners.

Grain Exchange on the Job

This last contention met with strong criticism from the elevator companies, who were represented by Dr. Magill, of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, and by Isaac Pitblado, K.C., while H. J. Symington, K.C., appeared for a number of the line elevator companies. They stated that while Mr. Justice Turgeon had drafted the clause submitted by Mr. Campbell, he had taken no evidence upon the subject, and there was no reference to it in the report of the Royal Grain Commission. It was further pointed out that in the hearings last year before the agricultural committee, the members of the Board of Grain Commissioners had stated that the clause drafted by Mr. Justice Turgeon had gone beyond their intentions. What they had in mind had been that the Grain Act should clearly set forth the right of the farmer to have his grain shipped to Vancouver, Fort William or any other market he chose. But they had not intended to take away from the country elevator owner the right to ship to his own terminal and yet require him to ensure the farmer against loss of weight or grade.

It was further argued that the bill would endanger the safety of large investments by elevator companies. It was pointed out that terminal elevators and country elevators were inseparably linked together if the elevator trade was to be a financial success. But under the bill it was claimed the country elevators would not be able to ship freely to their own terminals and by that means the earnings of the old line elevator companies would be endangered. The bill, it was contended, could be used by the pools to ruin both terminal and country elevators. The existing law, it was maintained, provided a method under which the competition between the pools and the established grain trade could be allowed to work itself out, and for this purpose the present law should remain unchanged.

After extended arguments the vote on the Campbell bill resulted in its approval by 56 votes to 12. All of the 12 members voting against the bill are Conservatives, but a number of Conservatives voted with Progressives and Liberals in the majority.



A guaranteed work shirt that can't rip!

Here's the type of work shirt you've always wanted! One that will stand up under the roughest kind of hard wear you can give it.

Triple-stitched! — and made from the strongest, most lasting fabric you ever saw. Colors are grey, khaki, navy and black.

Ask to see this "Big 88" Triple-Stitched Work Shirt. It's made and guaranteed by the makers of "Big 88" Overalls, who have been making work clothes for over fifty years and know what farmers need.

J. A. Haugh Mfg. Co.,
Ltd., Toronto.

Haugh 88 Triple Stitched Work Shirts

7 points better

1. Triple stitched.
2. Extra long front opening.
3. Sleeve plackets can't tear.
4. Indestructible buttons.
5. Two buttoned-down pockets.
6. Tail seams lie flat.
7. Comfortable closed front.

Guaranteed, of course!

A Great Workshop Down in a River

The Beginning of a Great Bridge

This picture will give you some idea of how men can work down at the bottom of a river, building the foundations of a bridge.

Here we see them inside a great steel barrel, called a caisson, with the aid of electric light, working away in their shirt-sleeves as comfortable and dry as they would be on the shore.

The Book of Knowledge

captures and holds the child's attention with series upon series of well-chosen pictures by means of which the enquiring boy can follow every move of the engine he wants to drive "some day" or watch each process of the paper mill he intends to own "some time"; pictures that take you up in the aeroplane and down into the coal mines; through great museums and into famous art galleries; pictures of the starry universe, the sun and his family of worlds; pictures of animals; pictures of flowers, trees and shrubs; charts and diagrams of our own marvellous body; portraits of famous men and women; striking pictures of our own country and a hundred other countries. The child who is not naturally studious loves to look at fascinating pictures and wants to know about them. In this way, he BECOMES a reading child almost WITHOUT EFFORT.

Pictures and Stories of Two Important Industries Sent FREE

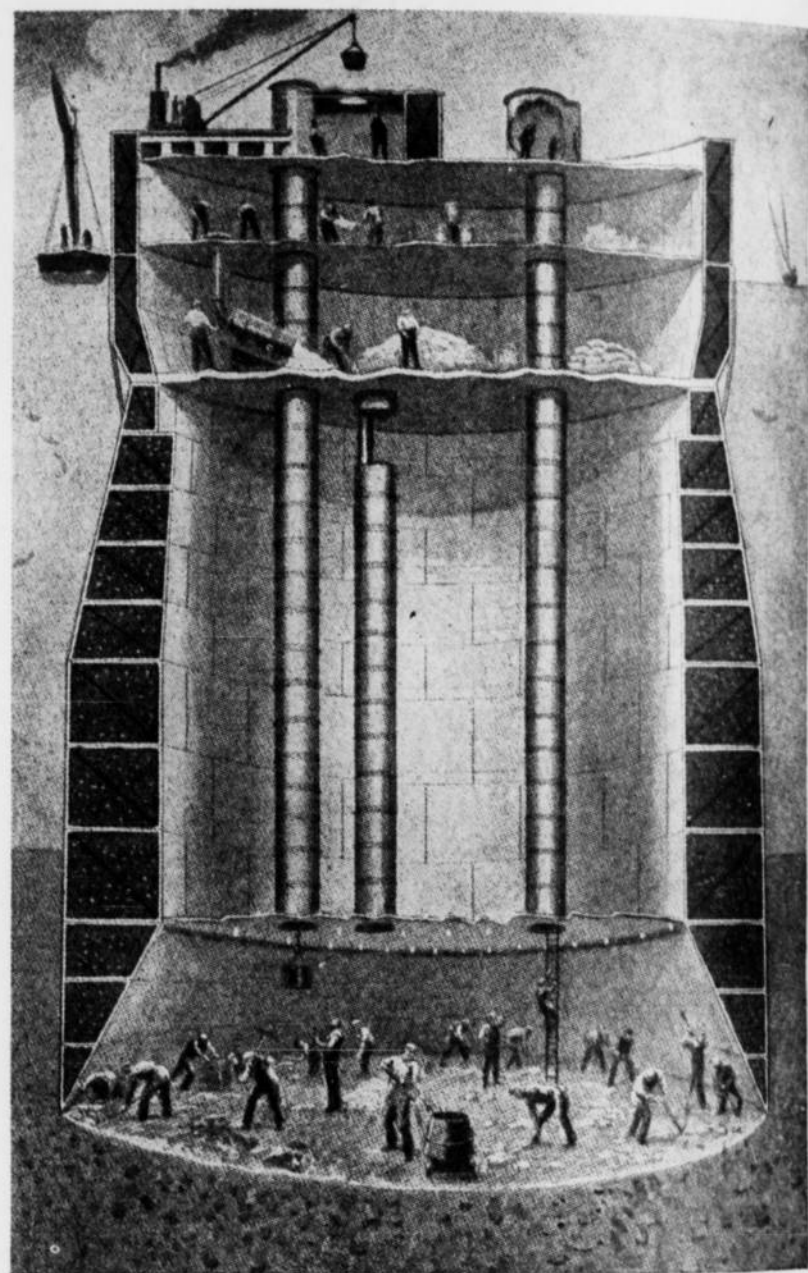
CURIOUS, INTERESTING and AMAZING are the stories TOLD and the pictures SHOWN in these two booklets and they are YOURS for the asking. They contain the strange story of the Clock and how men told the time before clocks were made; the Romantic narrative of Rubber—its discovery, growth and manufacture, besides interesting experiments, problems, puzzles and pictures—sixteen pages in all—four pages in colors.

*This offer will not
appear again
Mail the Coupon
Now*



Lighting a Fire with a Piece of Ice

The sun's rays retain their heat when passed through a slab of ice shaped in this manner, although the ice is cold, and will light a fire of paper and wood, as shown here.



Inside of a caisson in which men worked in the River Forth, we can see the tubes leading down from the top to the working chamber at the bottom, which is 70 feet wide and 7 feet high. Inside one tube is a ladder by means of which the men climb up and down—another tube brings down air for the men to breathe. Water and mud is forced away by compressed air which presses with much greater force than the water.

Pictures That Teach

"I have found the Book of Knowledge in homes in every part of Canada. Children read it with eagerness and, in reading, gain a wide range of information on all subjects. Picture and page co-operate in impressing the memory and arousing the faculties."

DR. H. J. CODY

Chairman Board of
Governors, University
of Toronto.

Stories and Pictures Sent Free to Parents

Without cost or obligation, send me the two booklets containing pages and pictures, problems, puzzles and stories taken from The Book of Knowledge.

Name

Address

THE GROlier SOCIETY LTD.

G.G.G. June 15

Publishers

THE Book of Knowledge

TRIBUNE BLDG.

WINNIPEG

For Your Children's Sake

The Book of Knowledge

Makes Learning a Delight With
10,000 Pictures—300 in colors

PUBLISHED BY

THE GROlier SOCIETY LTD.

TRIBUNE BUILDING

WINNIPEG

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

Subscription price, in Canada, 50 cents per year, three years for \$1.00, except in Winnipeg city, where subscription price is 75 cents per year. Subscription price in United States and all other countries outside of Canada \$1.00 per year. Single copies 5 cents.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Issued on the First and Fifteenth of each Month

Owned and Published by the Organized Farmers

Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second-class mail matter. Published at 290 Vaughan Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

ADVERTISING POLICY

We believe, through careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

Let's Consider the Rye Crop

I HAVE been very much interested in several articles in The Grain Growers' Guide about the growing of winter rye, most of which I am in entire agreement with, some that doesn't square with my experience, and to all of which I think I could add quite a little.

Rye is a crop that deserves to be more widely grown as it is an important aid in keeping soil from drifting if the field is properly prepared and sown; it is invaluable as an ally against weeds, and finally, it is one of the most profitable crops the farmer can grow, as I hope to be able to prove.

Get winter rye seeded between August 15 and September 15. In some seasons it may be successfully sown later than this, but it is good practice to get it in while there is still time for good fall growth. It makes very acceptable pasture for any kind of stock except sheep. It doesn't pay to put the woolies on fall rye as they bite it too close, but no other class of livestock will harm fall sown rye.

I saw one good crop of winter rye that was seeded November 4, 1924, in from one to three inches of snow. I also saw another field about a mile from it seeded at the same time in the same year that had to be plowed down the following season because it was so patchy. There is this to remember about this exceptional case. It will be in the recollection of many that this November snowstorm in 1924, fell before the ground was frozen. At that time I would not risk the seed, but I saw the crop sown and observed it through the next year with curious interest. To my certain knowledge that field was ripe within a few days of other winter rye fields sown a month and six weeks earlier on the same farm.

Fall Cultivation Fatal

To be sure of a good crop of winter rye, put it in stubble, setting the drill down as deep as it will go. It is almost impossible to get it in too deep in stubble during the month of August. Do not disturb the ground by cultivating. Don't get any mistaken notions about making a seed bed as you would for spring sown grain. If you do you will not have a crop once in 10 years. There may be some isolated places, and occasional seasons in which it will turn out

A Manitoba weed inspector of fifty years' experience makes a plea for the wider employment of rye as an aid in keeping down expense in the campaign against weeds

satisfactorily, but why waste the time and labor, and unnecessarily incur the risk of crop failure?

As rye ought to be put on land that is intended for summer-fallow the following year, in case of crop failure—and I have never experienced one in 50 years—the only thing lost is the seed and the labor of sowing. The crop rotation is in no way disturbed. Summerfallowing may be proceeded with as though nothing had been planted.

I am very enthusiastic about the

there will be a crop of hay or grain that will pay as well as most other crops. I have seen from 15 to 35 bushels of rye per acre according to the season.

Fallow After Crop is Off

As soon as the rye is off the ground get it threshed or stacked. Then go on to the field with a sharp toothed cultivator, once each way, and follow up with the duck foot, repeated at suitable intervals until freeze-up.

Where the crop has been cut early

"The secret of successfully growing winter grains is to sow on stubble."

"More rye; cheaper fallows; fewer weeds. It is a natural sequence. It is the thing Manitoba stands in most need of today."

service rye will do in keeping farms clean. It is very useful against wild oats, mustard and stinkweed. True, these weeds appear in the rye crop, but it is removed so early that none of them will be ripe enough to reseed. When the rye is ripe the mustard is in bloom, the wild oats in or just out of the shot blade, and the industrious sow thistle likewise will just be coming into blossom, in just the right condition to be laid low by the plow. Moreover, owing to the rapid growth made by the rye early in the season, my experience convinces me that the thistle growth in a rye crop is not nearly so thick as in other grain crops.

If the crop looks all right by the middle of May or the first of June,

for hay it will be possible to plow, but do not use the plow if the rye has been allowed to ripen, as there are always some heads dropped or seed scattered on the ground. If plowed down four to six inches this scattered seed will grow up in the next year's crop and back comes the grading on your grain "rejected for rye." Rye is not like wild oats nor mustard in respect to germination. These two weed seeds are very particular about the bed you make for them. If you put them down deep they will wait till you or your grandson turn them up to a more congenial spot close to the surface. Not so rye. Comes warmth and moisture and they germinate regardless of depth.

If the land and the crop is handled

in the way suggested in the foregoing, it is possible to get away from a lot of expensive black fallow and to have land just as clean as that time-honored method provides. I have seen good results from the following rotation of crops: rye, wheat, and barley; and where the land is not too badly infested with weeds, rye, wheat, oats and barley, with an occasional crop of sweet clover and as much corn and potatoes as can be profitably handled. Where hood crops are included in the rotation, any kind of a grain crop may follow it with the exception of winter rye.

Beats Fallow in Manitoba

Last year I saw a fine example of what rye can do. The year before there was a neighbor of mine who put in about five acres of rye and the same of corn. Next to it lay 40 acres of summerfallow. In July frost caught the corn and he cut it along with the rye which was intended for hay. The whole piece of 50 acres was cropped in the following year, some of it in potatoes and the balance in grain. Where the corn and the rye had grown, both potatoes and grain were from 10 to 25 per cent. heavier than the black fallow. And the growth was better on the rye ground than on the corn ground.

I am stating these facts in the hope of showing that if rye is included in the rotation there would be better returns and the land could be kept just as clean. Consider the cost of fallowing! We estimate here in the Red River Valley that it costs us \$12 an acre for a bare fallow kept reasonably free from weeds. It cost an equal sum to put in a crop and market it in the following year. Against this crop must be debited the charges of two years. With the grain prices we have had since the close of the war it is pretty hard to break even. But where rye is grown on the land to be fallowed it will pay the cost of fallowing at least and it is a very real help in the fight against weeds, for just as many noxious weeds and thistle roots can be killed in August as by constantly working through June and July. As the rye is ripe about July 25 there is plenty of time to make a good job of weed eradication before the main farm crops are ready for the binder.

Turn over to Page 19



Young Albertans from the Foothills



Three views of the Cloth Hall, Ypres: Left—Before the war. Centre—As most of our boys saw it. Right—A photo taken in 1926.

Old Battlefields Revisited

F. J. Whiting, ex-Princess Pat, writes a letter to an old comrade

DEAR Buddy:
I promised to set down in writing for you my impressions upon re-visiting the old battlefields last winter, after an absence of eight years.

My first feeling was one of amazement. It is nothing less than astounding that in the few short years since the armistice, villages, towns, cathedrals, roads and farms have in nearly all cases been restored or rebuilt.

When my wife and I arrived in Ypres one evening last February, it took me at least half-an-hour to find my way to the Cloth Hall, and there get my bearings. Opposite the station one sees a complete row of quite good hotels and cafes. On the left stands another row of thirteenth-century Flemish buildings that looks as if it had always been there. The houses have been built on the same old sites, following the same narrow winding streets. As nearly as possible even the same style of buildings have been erected. Even the milk carts are still hauled by a dog or two either in front or underneath.

In Ypres the smell of wet rubble and plaster that we used to know has given place to that of all French and Belgian towns—stale beer and vegetable soup! The churches and cathedrals have either been rebuilt or are in process of reconstruction. The Cloth Hall tower has been shored up with scaffolding to make it safe, but that is all that has been done there. There is some talk of leaving it as a memorial, but the popular opinion has it that it will be rebuilt when the money can be raised.

One of the first spots I revisited in Ypres was the eastern ramparts. Here I tried to locate the old dug-outs, but failed. They are all either filled in or caved in. All along between the Lille and Menin gates are backyards, chicken runs, ash dumps, heaps of rubble. The Menin Gate is the scene of great activity. They are erecting an arch over it, surmounted by a lion in repose. On the base of the column will be inscribed the names of 60,000 British and Dominion soldiers who fell in the salient but have no known graves.

From the Menin Road we struck across towards Passchendaele. Along here one sees dozens of pill-boxes. Those that happened to be in people's

back-yards are being utilized as dog-kennels, piggeries or chicken-houses. Those further out in the fields are being plowed around, rained upon, and as far as possible, ignored. A few have been blown up and removed, but it is a costly business—those Germans knew a lot about reinforced concrete!

At Spree Farm we lunched with the present inhabitants. They told us they could not return until 1921, as the land was in such condition that it was impossible to plow or work in any way. It needed at least three years to settle and drain. Even yet odd fields may be seen where the shell holes still lay, half filled with water, the bull-rushes telling of destroyed natural drainage even on quite high land. This farmer's back-yard contained several tons of rusty and very muddy war souvenirs, awaiting the periodical visit of the junk man who paid around 30 centimes a hundred kilos for old iron and baled wire, and up to four francs a kilo for brass, copper and lead.

Grafenstaefel has vanished, though I saw where the Willow Road, a few yards to the left, had been repaired with planks and logs.

Hell-fire corner on the Menin Road is only recognized by the large notice board that informs all who pass of its once grim association. Another board points south to China Wall British Cemetery. Thither we wandered and though we had the help of the gardener in charge, I found it impossible to get my bearings. Not a trace of the sand-bagged wall remains. On all sides are fields of fall wheat, bordered by ditches, farm houses and barns smelly with top-dressing.

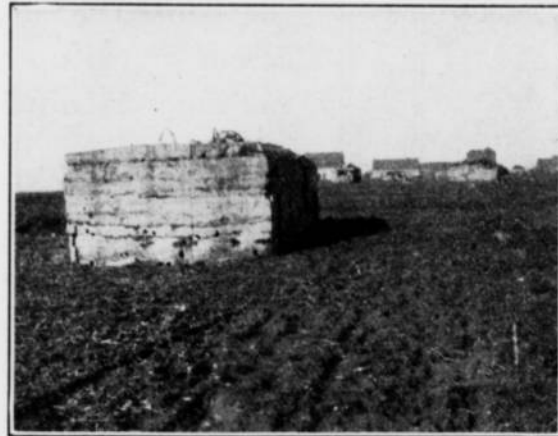
From Outpost Farm on the Menin Road, across through Sanctuary Wood to Hill 62, the Canadian government is building a splendid road. Maples have been planted on each side and it is appropriately named Maple Avenue.

At Outpost Farm there was an Imperial War Graves Commission lorry loaded with coffins of men recently discovered and on their way to being re-interred in the nearest cemetery. I learned that an average of 35 bodies per week are still being found in the Ypres section alone, and in spite of the fact that the old composition identification discs have proved worthless, 60 per cent. of the bodies found are identifiable. One man had just been discovered, and the only clue to be found on him was the corner of a money order receipt. From this the commission had good hopes of being able to trace his identity.

Most of the bodies found are discovered by the peasants, who, in their search for brass and copper fragments, dig over the battlefield from a depth of a foot to five feet. As soon as the digger is sure that the corpse he has found is dressed in khaki, he must cease digging and phone the Graves Commission imme-

diately. At once a party is sent out, and every possible care is taken that no chance clue may be overlooked that could lead to his ultimate identity. The peasant is awarded 10 francs for every body he finds, providing same has not been unduly meddled with.

A Canadian cemetery is situated on the hillside that overlooked the Canadian trenches by Sanctuary Wood during 1916. Only a trace of the wood now remains. Zouave Wood and Maple Copse are only patches of scrub. Not a single tree remains. I searched in vain for the "Bird-cage" where Fritz kept deadly watch for sign of movement down in the hollow. Several pill-boxes are still to be seen on the ridge, but none that I could be sure was our old friend of 1916.



A pill-box east of Ypres. The careful Flemish farmer plows up to its very walls.

Passing along the north side of Maple Copse we came to a drainage ditch running south, and there, lo and behold, a bath-mat! Sure enough, the old communication trench from Zillebeke to Sanctuary Wood. The bath-mat, or duck-board, as some called them, crossed the ditch about two feet down. And right by it six inches of the barrel of a Lee-Enfield rifle stuck out! It runs in my mind that we used to call that trench "Lover's Walk," but I may be mistaken. During the spring of 1916, nightingales used to sing in the woods by the side of that trench when there were not too many shells dropping near. The sweet notes would echo and re-echo up and down the hillsides and the air was fragrant with wet, earthy smells and young leaves. Oh well, the second of June changed all that. I hope the nightingales made a successful retirement!

Hill 60 still looks very much the same as it did at the close of the war, although tons and tons of material have been salvaged from it there still remains plenty to be done. Unexploded duds of all kinds and sizes from peaceful-looking aerial torpedoes to murderous little Mills bombs and pineapples; potato mashers, plum puddings, nine-two's, Stokes mortars, rifle grenades, their drive shafts rusty and bent; tin hats, rifles of several makes and parts of rifles, wiring irons, pieces of sheet iron, parts of equipments and uniform; and, if one looks carefully, bones and

fragments of bone are on that hill of death.

Three or four Belgians were digging for brass nose-caps. These posed for a photograph, but the day was too dark and the picture spoilt. Verbrandt Mill, as can be seen in the Hill picture has been rebuilt.

Returning to Ypres we skirted the south side of Zillebeke Lake. The communication trench that once zig-zagged by it has been filled in and not a trace remains. The Bund dug-outs have also vanished. Two ragged depressions in the side of the road that now runs along the dam are the only signs that speak of the khaki-clad hive of humanity that once sheltered there. Those huge chambers and caverns are caving in. The duck board promenade outside the entrances has been utilized for fuel no doubt; at any rate it has gone, and rank grass and dead weeds now wave dismally where once the brass-hat and the red-tab flourished while muddy privates glanced furtively to see if their buttons were very badly tarnished. The railway dug-outs are in the same condition—even the little lake hard by has been partly drained. There used to be very good fishing there in that lake if one carried a few Mills bombs along with his other tackle.

From Ypres we took the steam-train south to Kemmel. I had intended dropping off at Voormezele as I had heard that a lot of the men of my old regiment, the P.P.C.L.I., were buried there. However, so changed was everything and so lost was I that we passed right through the village without my realizing it.

We spent one night in Kemmel, staying at the cafe La Grande Polka on Suicide Corner. The chateau has disappeared. It was burned down in the latter part of the war and now only the vaults remain. The owner has rebuilt under Trout Kemmel, facing the east.

The Kemmel huts have also gone the way of nearly all our once pleasant abodes. Here, once upon a time, we were thrice assembled to listen to the sergeant-major who droned out a horribly protracted list of poor wretches who had been absent without leave while their regiment was in the trenches. The date they were missed, the date they were captured and the date they were tried and sentenced, and finally the date "the sentence was duly carried out!" Truly a cheerful entertainment and one doubtless calculated to stiffen the morale of the troops.

We paid a visit to old Mother Tacoen, who, with her two daughters, sold chips and coffee from the old post office in Kemmel. For two-and-a-half years within a mile of the front line; always within hand-breadth of sudden death and disaster; always with the roar of guns in her ears, and never an hour, day or night when soldiers could not enter her basement cafe.

The dear old soul was delighted to see us and regaled us for hours with tales of the war. She was within two miles of the Messines show. Participated in a buried treasure hunt in



Hill 60, one of the hottest corners in the Ypres salient. Now marked by a small monument in the centre of a few acres of untouched, shell-pitted terrain. Smiling fields surround it.

Wulverghem trenches; was nearly bayoneted by a Royal Scot; a wag who, when she ran out of pepper gave her a tin of Keatings! (Ed. Note.—Keatings is a brand of insect powder, popular in England); a tale of two captains, one of whom married one of her daughters and the other who, when he revisited Kemmel, three years after, dropped dead; what she did with 1,800 pounds of sugar when the Germans were advancing in the spring of 1918. One could write a book on that old lady's tale of the war. And colorful! I'll announce it, Buddy!

The old trench line that once ran in front of Neuve Eglise, Wulverghem and Kemmel, has been almost completely erased. In fact, if it were not that the map proved the line passed through there we would never have guessed it. Villages, farms, quiet lanes and pasture fields, where once was the most complete desolation.

Armentieres presented a very busy scene when we passed through. Most of what was totally destroyed has been rebuilt. Those buildings that could be restored now hardly show a trace of war. The same is true of Lens and Lievin. One point I noticed was that although the roads are in a good state of repair there are no sidewalks yet. Everyone seems very busy and fairly prosperous. The mines have been restored and most of the factories are once more in operation.

Carency appeared to us as a very muddy little place. Rebuilt, of course, on the same lines as before the war.

From Carency we cut across the country to Vimy Ridge. Six hundred acres along the crest have been given as a memorial to the Canadians. Our government is building a very fine driveway along it, and thousands of young pines have been planted between the Ridge proper and the old line of mine craters, just east of Neuville St. Vaast. Most of the war debris has been cleared away, though in the woods near La Folie Farm, a few belts of wire entanglement may still be found. The shell-holes and trenches are untouched, even by the treasure hunters. We did see one lone digger who looked very sheepish as we came up, so perhaps brass-mining is forbidden in this section. We found two or three small cemeteries on the Ridge, but I understand most of those who fell at the taking of the Ridge were buried at Mont St. Eloi.

Evening was closing down as we sought hospitality at Thelus. Far to the north the French memorial at Notre Dame de Lorette winked its light over the intervening miles. Its flame commemorates the 50,000 French dead who fell while trying to take those heights in May, 1915. You will remember when we took over that sector one year later, their dead still lay along every old trench. Their skeletons were far more plentiful than were the scattered groups of buffalo bones that dotted the prairie in the old homesteading days.

The village of Thelus still wanders along the roadside for a quarter of a mile or so. I was surprised at its size. Up until our visit I always remembered Thelus as a cross-roads with a few little piles of brick rubble.

Neuville St. Vaast has lost its whiteness. Very few houses have been built of the beautiful chalk that formerly gave the town its distinctive appearance. Do you remember the highly-colored stories about Neuville, whispered to us by the old crones in rival towns? Libellous or true, red is now the prevailing color scheme in the resurrected Neuville.

We did not go back as far as Mont St. Eloi, though the ruins of the old

monastery still show up as plain as ever.

From Neuville we struck across country towards the east. Over that old crater line I once suffered, among a lot of other things, whooping cough. When I started to cough my fellow warriors would duck for cover. A chap on the other edge of the crater, who evidently was interested in my case, would kindly throw over a couple of "pills," with the intention of landing them in my midst and effecting a permanent cure. Eh bien! as one might say. The cough has gone; the pill-thrasher, too, and only the craters remain!

Then on to the crest of Vimy Ridge, crossing our path of the previous evening. Advancing single file where the going was very rough and anon open order, following the path my old regiment took one morning through a snow-storm, stubbing our toes on wiring irons, stopping now and then to deliver

though many of the dwellings here are temporary—you know, old army huts and sheet iron shelters. The cemetery here is a credit, well kept up and practically completed. In fact all the cemeteries that are finished look great. The wooden crosses have nearly all been replaced by headstones cut out of hard English sandstone. In every cemetery is a list of the graves and also a visitors' book. In several of the latter we discovered in a very bold hand the name "Gen. Sir Arthur Currie!" Each time I saw it I felt an almost uncontrollable itch to inscribe my own. "Mr. Pte. F. J. Whiting, Esq., Rear Rank!" However, my better half, who is a conservative by nature if not politically, persuaded me against that indulgence.

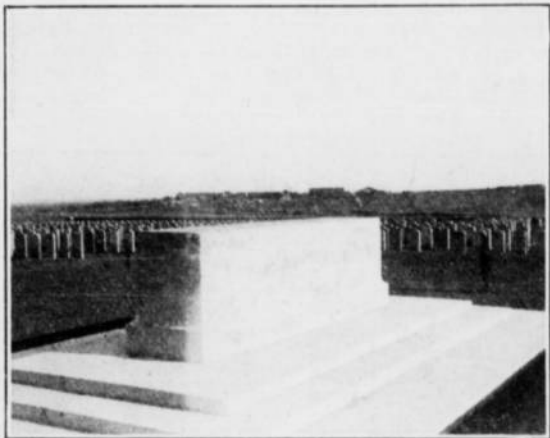
After lunching at Vimy we caught a train to Arras. When we arrived it was raining, and as we did not wish to waste any time we spread ourselves to a taxi which took us around the battlefield to the east. My chief objective was a certain spot between Monchy and Pelves, where once on a time my trotting powers were put to the test and found wanting. Unfortunately I could not get my bearings. I could not even locate where we jumped off, nor was I quite sure which wooded hillside held us up with machine guns, nor which hill it was where Fritz massed for a counter-attack.

We visited several cemeteries but found very few Princess Pats—in fact as we turned back towards Arras my wife gave it as her opinion that that regiment could not have seen much scrapping!

From Arras we took the train to Albert and walked out to Pozieres. Not a trace now remains of those hundreds of guns that stood wheel to wheel, battery after battery by the side of that highway. I remember tottering along that road about nine o'clock on the morning of September 17, 1916. We had made quite an advance on the 15th, and Fritz was shelling the road all the time. Gangs of men were at work repairing it where the shell-fire was doing the most damage. At one place it was so hectic that two men who had been killed had not been removed, and they had been built into the road. I could see their shoulders and hips just peeping



The sunken road at Courcellette; once a scene of desperate encounters—now a sheep path.



The cemetery at Courcellette, where most of the Canadians who fell at the battle of the Somme are buried.

a lecture on Stokes mortars or the danger that lies in innocent-looking whiz-bang duds. On the way one of the Grave Commission men was telling me there have been about 300 fatal casualties in the Ypres section since the war. Even yet there are two or three a month.

The ruins of La Folie Farm are untouched. Here we stopped to rest a while. In the woods nearby can still be seen a veteran or two of pre-war woodland days. Their gaunt, bare stumps still overlook the swift-growing young life. A bird twittered nearby and the winter sun shone weakly down on that scene of terrific endeavor and glorious achievement. (That last bit



Monchy-Le-Preux. One of the key positions in the Arras sector, alternately occupied by British and German forces. Mr. Whiting was here taken prisoner in one of the German counter-attacks that followed the final capture of the Monchy Heights by the Third Canadian Division, in August, 1918. This explains his reference in the story about his powers of running put to the test and found wanting.

is permissible, Buddy, because I was not with the first wave that morning).

Under the hill toward Vimy town I showed Mrs. F. J., the old German gun-pits where Fritz left his howitzers and retreated for several miles while we sat on the Ridge "consolidating" our gains. I pointed out where he—Fritz—of course, dug in again beyond Avion and then returned for the guns that we had been looking after for him.

La Chaudiere looks very busy



through the broken stones.

On the crest of the ridge that overlooks Courcellette is

a very fine monument to the Tank corps. This, of course, was the spot where the tanks made their debut into the war. A little way past the memorial and the old Sugar Factory, we turned off to the left down the Sunken Road. It is only used as a sheep path now. The photo gives a little idea of what it looks like. Steel helmets, British and German gas masks, rifles, bones, dud shells and other war debris is found all along.

Courcellette is practically as good as new again. To the north-west one

notices at once the large cemetery. It lies exactly over the spot where all during the night of the 7th and 8th of October, 1917, I shivered with fright in a dug-out, waiting for the zero hour. Ten to three, I believe it was, but it was probably later. In fact those very dug-outs are giving the graves people considerable concern just now. They have started to cave in and upset the scheme of things up above. An ancient, armed with a hazel twig, has been employed to locate the whereabouts and ramifications, and when we were there work had just started at the supposed entrances with the object of opening them up and filling them in.

Over the hill Regina Trench! There, for some reason, several quite large tracts of country lie very much as it used to be. We caught a train at Miraumont and journeyed down to Royes. I went to revisit the Bois de Boves from where we jumped off on the morning of August 8, 1918. Luck was out. There were two Bois de Boves and I found neither. All one morning we wandered around but I could not get my bearings, so we finally gave it up and went down to Paris.

To those interested I might add that the Faubourg de Montmartre is still as glittery as ever! The jolly old Moulin Rouge, Folies Bergere and the Casino de Paris, are still flourishing, though the opinion of nice French people—and I am not sure they are wrong—is that places like the Chat Noir, Rat Mort, Cabaret de l'Enfer and others, are run specially to entertain the tourists.

Truly the French and Belgians have performed wonders in the comparatively short time since the armistice. To be sure they counted on the Germans footing the ultimate reckoning all the time the reconstruction boom was at its height. That hope has suffered a heavy knock on the head, with the result that the franc is not as popular as it used to be. The value of the franc seems to adjust itself to the French, and, as far as possible, the French readjust it for the tourist.

I know, Buddy, that you'll say the above is a fair sample of my economics. It will recall to you the time when Shaky Ford used to discuss learnedly of economics in the old Tottenham Tunnel, under Vimy, and you and I used to start discussions on the right of a king to kick a woman in the jaw, or some other subject of equal importance in order to shut him up. But with all your contempt for my economics I'll risk the opinion that France seems economically sound. There is practically no unemployment. The farmers are all doing well. The shopkeepers complain most because they feel that taxation falls heaviest on them.

In closing I will report on those of your old friends I was able to find. Celestine got tired of waiting for you and now has three little lace-makers that speak her own inimitable patois. Eloise, likewise, has chosen the humble reality of a miner's cottage for the shadowy promises which seem to have passed between you. Francine has gone to Australia. Nada, alone (and, by the way, she is grown surprising fat), sends her undiminished love.

Cheerio,
FRANK.

Nature Sets Barriers for the Breeder

THE recent notoriety which the alleged "turken," "kiwi" and other strange crossbreds among animals have attained, has aroused considerable argument and curiosity as to what is really possible in nature with respect to crossing animals (or plants) which are not very closely related to one another. People are asking what limits nature has actually established to keep her species within reasonable bounds. Accordingly it becomes of interest to survey the animal and plant kingdoms calmly, noting what nature has permitted naturally or what man has done artificially in hybridizing widely related forms. Perhaps such an outline will serve as an antidote for some of the recent wild-eyed advertising claims of those who have crossbred novelties for sale. At least, it may help some ambitious soul who might wish to cross the egg-plant and the milkweed to obtain a custard pie, or to cross the firefly with the honey bee to get the latter to working nights. For a clear understanding of the

Plant and animal breeders have achieved wonders by hybridizing or crossing, but there are limitations beyond which this method is of no avail

By PROF. E. W. LINDSTROM

Iowa State College

(Reprinted by kind permission from Wallaces' Farmer)

have been reported authentically: (1) Cow x buffalo; (2) hen x guinea fowl; (3) hen x pheasant; (4) guinea x turkey; (5) Mallard duck x Muscovy duck. In all of these crosses of different genera, a great deal of sterility occurs, and in fact none but the cow-buffalo cross can be carried any farther than the first crossbred generation. For example, in all of the poultry crosses noted above, only a few eggs of the crossbreds hatch, they are always males and completely sterile. Hence the cross ends there, and can not be used in producing a new breed.

In the cross of the cow (*Bos taurus*) and the buffalo (*Bison americanus*),

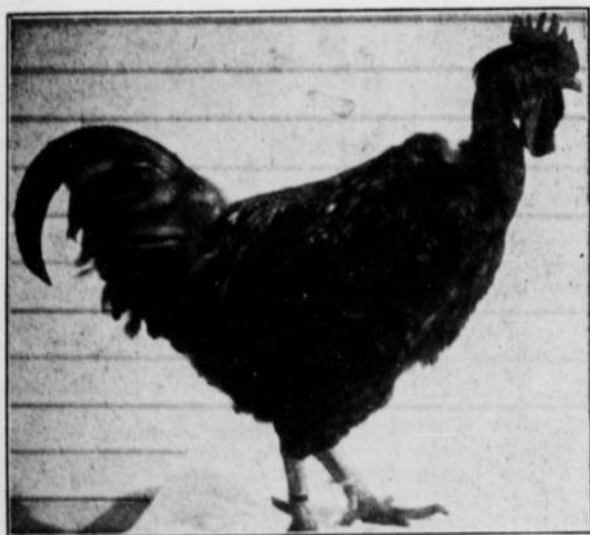
imagination beyond the breaking point. The basis for such claims undoubtedly arises in the use of the common, Silky fowl in breeding. This can easily be crossed with the larger breeds of poultry, and selections from this cross will give progeny in later generations that might justify some peculiar name like kiwi, but this does not prove its relation to the original kiwi. There is little chance that the use of the Silky fowl in crosses would give anything of commercial value.

In the plant kingdom, especially among the higher plants, there are only three known generic crosses. In other words, the limits of crossing in plants

and pepper for sale. Very likely this also is a mistake. At least, the crossbreds are very much like the tomato, and show no real evidence of their pepper ancestry. This would be a cross of two different genera, and the chances of success, to say the least, are very slim.

Species crosses are made with greater success than generic crosses in both plants and animals, although there is still marked sterility in the offspring usually. The following is a list of known species crosses in animals: (1) Dog x wolf; (2) horse x ass; (3) horse x zebra; (4) lion x tiger; (5) polar bear x brown bear; (6) cow x zebu (Indian humped cattle); (7) cow x yak.

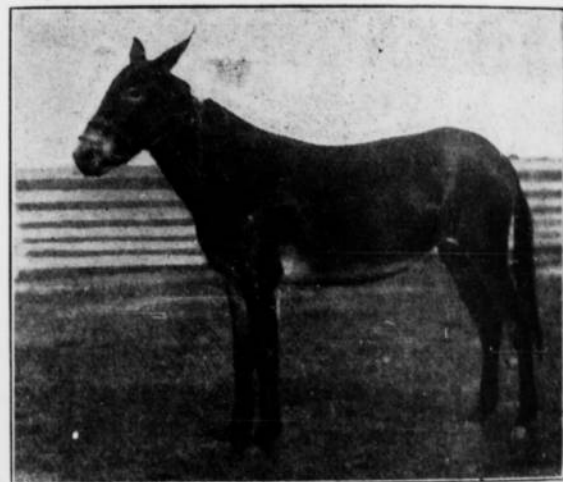
As far as is known the dog-wolf cross gives progeny that are fertile. This is not true of the horse-ass cross in which the hybrid mules are almost completely sterile. There are rare, authentic cases of mules of both sexes raising offspring when crossed back to the horse or ass. These, however, are extremely infrequent.



The alleged turken—some claim it to be a turkey and chicken cross



This is the mare mule which proved that once in a while a mule can indulge in hope of posterity. The colt here is her second. Its sire was a saddle stallion. These animals are at the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College.



This mule colt is the offspring of a mare mule, the one shown in the centre. Its sire was a jack.

limits of crossing (or hybridization) in the animal or the plant kingdom, it is necessary to know that scientists have classed plants and animals according to their similarity of structure, and that their grouping of related forms has given us a certain system of naming them. This system of naming animals and plants is based on such groupings as the family, the genus, the species, and finally the breed (animals) or the variety (plants). Thus the Jersey cow belongs to the bovine family (*Bovidae*), to the cow genus (*bos*), to the species *taurus*, and to the Jersey breed. Her technical Latin name, then, is *Bos taurus*. We ourselves are known as *Homo sapiens*, only the genus and species being commonly used, although we also belong to the human family (*Homidae*). The corn plant's scientific name is *Zea mays*, and it belongs in the grass family (*Gramineae*) along with wheat and oats.

Crossing Between Families Impossible

Thus of the commonly used groupings, the family is the highest rank, followed in turn by the smaller sub-divisions of genus, species and breed (or variety). With respect to the possibility of crossing different families, genera, species or breeds, we can make the general statement that among the higher animals or plants, there are no known crosses of different families. For example, we cannot cross the bovine and the equine (horse family—*Equidae*), nor can we hybridize the rose family (*Rosaceae*) and the pea family (*Leguminosae*). There are no exceptions to this statement.

When we drop down one group in the scheme of classifying plants or animals and consider the genus, we find that a very few successful crosses are known between two different genera of the same family. This is considered an extremely wide cross, and whenever made, it is attended with considerable sterility in the off-spring. Among animals the following generic crosses

offspring of both sexes occur, but only the females are fertile, the males usually dying at birth, or if they live, are completely sterile. These crossbreds are known as cattaloos. The only way to carry on the cross is to mate the female cattalo with a buffalo or cattle sire. This cross is being developed in Canada with some success, the idea being to combine the hardiness of the buffalo with the good commercial quality of the beef breeds of cattle.

No Scientific Basis for Claim

Other crosses have been claimed in this group—such as the hen-turkey (offspring called turkens) and the hen-dwarf ostrich (or kiwi), but as far as can be learned there is absolutely no scientific basis for such claims. Were such a cross as the first possible, it is highly certain that only males would hatch, and they would be sterile. Even if we grant that occasionally a fertile offspring resulted, the claim of the turken breeders that they developed a uniform turken breed within two or three years' time from the original cross, is obviously absurd. We can be reasonably sure, however, that no one has ever made the cross himself. Whenever the source of this cross is searched for, it ends in uncertainty with respect to the parentage of this bare-necked breed.

These so-called turkens are most satisfactorily explained as selections that have been bred from the old bare-necked chicken. There is a belief that the common, Transylvania bare-necked fowl traces back to the turkey-hen ancestry in the dim past, but this is merely an opinion, based on hearsay.

The alleged kiwi crossbred is more ridiculous than the turken. Any cross of the hen with a "dwarf-ostrich" or kiwi (wingless bird) stretches the

Corn x wild Mexican grass (*Teosinte*): (2) wheat x rye; (3) cabbage x radish. The only member of the grass family that crosses with corn is the wild Mexican grass—*Teosinte* (*Euchlaena mexicana*). This cross is quite fertile, and may be carried on successfully for an indefinite number of generations. Apparently there is no commercial value in this cross, since the Mexican grass contributes nothing of great value to the progeny.

Responsible for Burbank's Mistake

This cross is responsible for a recent mistake of Luther Burbank, who publicly claimed that he produced or evolved corn from this wild Mexican grass in eighteen years. Very likely he did nothing of the sort, but merely happened to get some Mexican wild grass seed that had been previously crossed with corn. In this case, he did nothing but re-isolate the corn already in the hybrid, a feat which is of everyday occurrence with the plant breeder.

The wheat (*Triticum vulgare*) by rye (*Secale cereale*) cross occurs in nature very rarely. The hybrids are highly sterile and are carried on only with great difficulty. Thus far nothing of commercial importance has come from this generic cross.

The offspring of the cabbage-radish cross (both members of the mustard family) while very vigorous, are completely sterile. Accordingly, this wide cross can not be continued beyond the first generation.

Claims are occasionally heard of other generic crosses in plants, but none are authentic. For example, another California breeder advertises that he has crossbred offspring of the tomato

are approximately the same as in animals. The authentic crosses among genera are as follows: (1)

The cow-zebu cross is successfully made, and in some of the southern states, notably Texas, breeders are using this cross to combine the resistance to Texas fever of the zebu with the commercial quality of the beef cattle breeds.

Crossbreds of the lion-tiger and polar-brown bear have been observed in zoological gardens, but no offspring have been raised in captivity from these crossbreds. It is very doubtful that such crosses ever occur in nature.

Species crosses in plants are also fairly common, as may be noted in the following test of successful hybrids: (1) Durum x common wheat; (2) two-row x six-row barley; (3) alfalfa x yellow lucerne; (4) sea island cotton x upland cotton; (5) European x American grape; (6) apple x Siberian crab apple; (7) pear x Chinese sand pear; (8) blackberry x raspberry (loganberry); (9) black raspberry x red raspberry.

Most of the above species crosses show some sterility but nevertheless they do give some fertile offspring. Among the fruits, the hybrids are carried on by budding or grafting, and consequently the sterility is not so important a detriment.

Reports occasionally appear that the cucumber and the muskmelon cross in the garden. This is an example of species cross, but there is no scientific evidence of its ever having happened. The idea probably occurs when the muskmelons are of poor quality, which may be due either to a poor season or to seed that has not been bred for quality. There is no basis for the belief that the pollination of the melons by the cucumbers is the responsible agent for causing the former to taste like cucumbers. The writer has tasted melons like that which have never been grown near cucumbers.

The Hubbard squash and the field pumpkin cross—another species hybrid—sometimes occurs but very rarely.

Turn over to Page 37

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization - Education - Co-operation
Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN.
Editor and Manager

Associate Editors:

R. D. COLQUETTE, P. M. ABEL, AMY J. ROE

Artist: ARCH. DALE

VOL. XIX WINNIPEG, JUNE 15, 1926 No. 18

An Excellent Record

After conducting the public affairs of Alberta for the full constitutional period of five years, the Brownlee government has set June 28 as the date for the general election, and is confidently appealing to the electors of the province for a mandate to carry on for another five years. When the present government came into power in 1921 they found the financial affairs of the province in bad shape. The late government had spent money very lavishly, and was conducting the public business on an extravagant scale as well as actually wasting public moneys for partisan purposes. The new, inexperienced farmer government found themselves facing an inherited deficit of over \$2,000,000 in 1921, and approximately the same in 1922. The situation looked dark in Alberta, and there were even those who predicted that Alberta would never be able to pay her public debts.

The new government took hold of things in a determined way and brought about very rapidly a much more economical and business-like administration of the whole governmental system. Having no political axes to grind, nor political favorites to be rewarded, business principles were more easy to establish. As a result the annual deficit grew steadily smaller until in the last session of the legislature Premier Brownlee was able to announce an actual surplus of \$188,000. Alberta is now in a position to pay its way and to reduce the heavy load of debt piled up by previous administrations. The financial record of the Brownlee government is probably not surpassed in the Dominion of Canada, and the people of Alberta would be very wise in retaining in power a government capable of conducting the public business so efficiently.

In going into the present election Premier Brownlee and his supporters find themselves in a situation almost unknown in Canadian political annals. The government was put into power by the U.F.A. organization, and, consequently, has no party political organization whatever. It is dependent upon the U.F.A. and the goodwill of the people generally, without having the regular organization and machinery which political parties aim to keep well oiled and in proper condition for the conduct of election campaigns. Furthermore, the daily press seems to be antagonistic and desirous of driving from office the most business-like administration that Alberta has ever had. It remains to be seen whether the good common sense of the people of Alberta will rise over these handicaps and tell the government to carry on the good work it has begun.

The new leader of the Liberal party, J. T. Shaw, of Calgary, was an Independent member of the House of Commons during the last parliament, and was an ardent supporter of the U.F.A. and of the U.F.A. government in Edmonton. Since his defeat in the federal election of last October he has undergone a great transformation. He suddenly found previously undiscovered virtues in the Liberal party and joined its ranks. He was promoted to the leadership of that

party and its virtues became greatly magnified. At the same time he discovered that all the good things that he had previously known and vigorously supported in the U.F.A. and in the Alberta government were largely figments of his imagination. He is now endeavoring to convince the people of Alberta that the Brownlee government, which he eulogized for a period of four years, is an incompetent class government, and, therefore, should be thrown out of power. The Liberal party of which he is the leader, and which for years he criticized, is now pure, and spotless, and highly efficient, and with himself as premier the affairs of the province would be vastly improved. It will be very interesting to see whether Mr. Shaw is able to convert the electors of Alberta with the same remarkable facility with which he converted himself.

Premier Brownlee has succeeded in preventing the school question, the most inflammatory of all Canadian political questions, from becoming an issue in this provincial election. The Dominion government in transferring the natural resources to the province unwisely provided in the bill that the administration of the school funds must be in accordance with Section 17 of the Alberta Autonomy Act. Mr. Brownlee asked that the legislation be amended in order that the funds be administered "in accordance with the laws of the province," which is precisely the terms upon which the Dominion government itself has administered these funds for the past 21 years. The onus, therefore, is thrown back upon the Dominion government for attempting to interfere in the educational system of Alberta, which, under the B.N.A. Act, is a provincial matter. The responsibility for throwing the school question into the political arena will, therefore, rest upon the Dominion government, and if it creates trouble the people of Canada will know where to place the blame.

The Alberta election campaign will be a short one. The greatest danger to the government is that its supporters and those who have confidence in its record of achievement, will take too much for granted and not bestir themselves actively to ensure a large vote being polled for government candidates. The Alberta government is in a peculiar sense a people's government, and it is upon the people generally, regardless of political affiliation and political prejudice, that the responsibility must rest for returning the government for another five years. The farmers of the province will find it to their decided advantage to take the necessary time from their agricultural labors to bring out a heavy vote and ensure another five years of capable government.

Evolution of Democracy

Sir Philip Gibbs, one of the keenest observers of European politics, is pessimistic over the outlook for parliamentary institutions. In a recent article he points out that Russia, Italy, Greece and Turkey have led the movement against popular representation, and that the Pilsudski revolution in Poland is another blow at democratic government. Had he written a week later he could have included the bloodless and successful revolution in Portugal, headed by Cabecadas, who led the popular revolt against the Portuguese monarchy in 1910. The idea, he says, is spreading to Germany and France, where there is open talk of dictatorship as the method best suited to national efficiency.

That Great Britain narrowly escaped a taste of the same medicine is implied by this eminent journalist, when he states that had the Trades Union Congress succeeded in imposing its will by the weapon of the general strike, it would have resulted in the dic-

tatorship of a labor committee, while if the struggle had been longer and more severe—with the danger of anarchy by mob violence—some form of military dictatorship would have been imposed with at least a temporary abeyance of parliamentary rule.

The seizure of power in one country after another by factions either of the right or of the left, serve to emphasize the fact that democracy does not consist solely in statutes, but rather in an educated and virile public opinion. There is proof of this in recent Canadian history. During the war, government by order-in-council superseded parliamentary government to a considerable degree. Many people seriously believed that our democratic institutions were threatened. But when the stress of war was removed, government by order-in-council vanished. It could not continue in the face of public opinion. The British strike situation furnishes further proof that the institution of parliamentary government is based upon an educated public consciousness. If the Baldwin government had not had behind it the moral and active support of the majority of the people, one or the other of the alternatives mentioned by Sir Philip Gibbs might have resulted.

To educate the public mind of a country up to the ideals of democracy is a long and tedious process. The idea that democratic institutions can be handed to a people on a silver platter is not standing the test among the nations of Europe. Anglo-Saxon representative institutions are the result of knowledge gained by hundreds of years of experiment and development under the most favorable conditions found anywhere on the globe. When the idea of government by force, which has made such headway in Europe, met the trained public intelligence of Great Britain, Gibbs declares it met its first serious check. It was a victory, he states, not only for British liberties but also for democracy in Europe. The pendulum may now start swinging the other way. Government by the people will eventually be established by European nations, but they will need first to build up a body of trained public opinion as a basis for democratic institutions. The epidemic of dictatorships is but an episode in that slow and painful process.

Farm Loan Bill Amended

The Federal Farm Loan bill which has been before the House of Commons for some time, and which originally had little promise of usefulness, was amended on June 2 by motion of Hon. C. A. Dunning. The amendment provides that the rate of interest on loans to farmers under this scheme shall not be more than 1 per cent. over and above the actual cost of the money plus the necessary reserve for losses. It remains to be seen now how much provision will be made for those anticipated losses and how much the original money will actually cost before it will be known whether the new scheme will be worth while.

If the government were to guarantee the bonds, the money would cost approximately 4.80 per cent. Under business-like administration loans could then be made to farmers with ample provision for losses at an interest rate of not more than 6 per cent. On the other hand, without a government guarantee the funds for loaning will cost considerably more, and extravagant provision may be made for anticipated losses resulting in the interest charge being 7 per cent. to the farmer. Seven per cent. money for farmers would be an utter absurdity in Ontario or the eastern provinces where they are already able to borrow at from 5 to 6 per cent. In Manitoba and Saskatchewan the provincial government farm loan schemes are loaning at 6½ per cent., and conducting their business successfully. We see

no provision in the new bill by which the federal scheme will be able to co-operate with the provincial schemes in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Unless the federal proposition is more attractive to the borrower than the present provincial schemes, it is not likely that it will receive the necessary legislative endorsement from these provinces at least.

The federal farm loan bill is now in the hands of the Senate. Reports from Ottawa indicate that a good bunch of the senators, regardless of political party, have had their hatchets all ready and sharpened to assassinate any bill that might not be pleasing to the financial interests. We imagine the senators will have little if any objection to this bill in its present form.

Automobile Duties Revised

Despite the large delegation of automobile manufacturers which waited on the government and demanded a repeal of the tariff reductions on automobiles, the government has stood firm and the reduced duties will remain in effect. Automobiles of all classes will, consequently, sell at lower prices, and automobile consumers all over Canada will get the benefit in dollars and cents. It is one specific case which demonstrates beyond any possibility of dispute that a reduction in protective duties brings about an immediate reduction in the cost to the consumer. This is the outstanding achievement of the session so far, and will react to the benefit of all Canada, including the automobile industry as well.

While reducing the duty on automobiles the government has given every consideration to the automobile industry, and has wisely reduced the duties on many of the

parts entering in to the manufacture of cars. This will leave the automobile industry with adequate protection. Furthermore, there is a greatly increased demand for automobiles all over the Dominion. New cars are being bought in greater numbers probably than in any one year, and the automobile manufacturers are bound to profit by the largely-increased business.

Another government decision which does justice to the automobile trade is the refunding of the duty already paid at the time of the budget announcement upon cars imported and held in warehouses, but not yet sold. The refund of the duty on these unsold cars puts the dealers in a position to sell them at the same price as cars manufactured or imported under the new scale of duties.

We are informed that stock salesmen are visiting farmers on the prairies, endeavoring to sell stock in a terminal elevator to be built on the Pacific coast. One subscriber writes that the stock salesmen are hinting at huge dividends, even as high as 75 per cent. In order to judge the merit of such a proposition the farmer needs only to ask himself one question—Would any group of promoters or business men who had a proposition that would earn even 25 per cent. dividends (to say nothing of 75 per cent), be anxious to share it with farmers. The terminal elevator business is profitable—when it is linked up with a line of country elevators to provide a steady flow of grain. This other proposition described by our subscriber we think also might be profitable—to the promoters, but we can't see any big dividends for the farmers.

The great Florida boom has busted. Some

of the shorn lambs who have returned to tell us that the sub-division artists in Florida out-did anything we ever heard of in Western Canada between 1906 and 1912. If that is true they must have been real artists because the farm land around our western cities is pretty well cut up into building lots sufficient to accommodate a population such as we might reasonably hope to have about 50 years hence. When our next boom comes let us "Remember Florida."

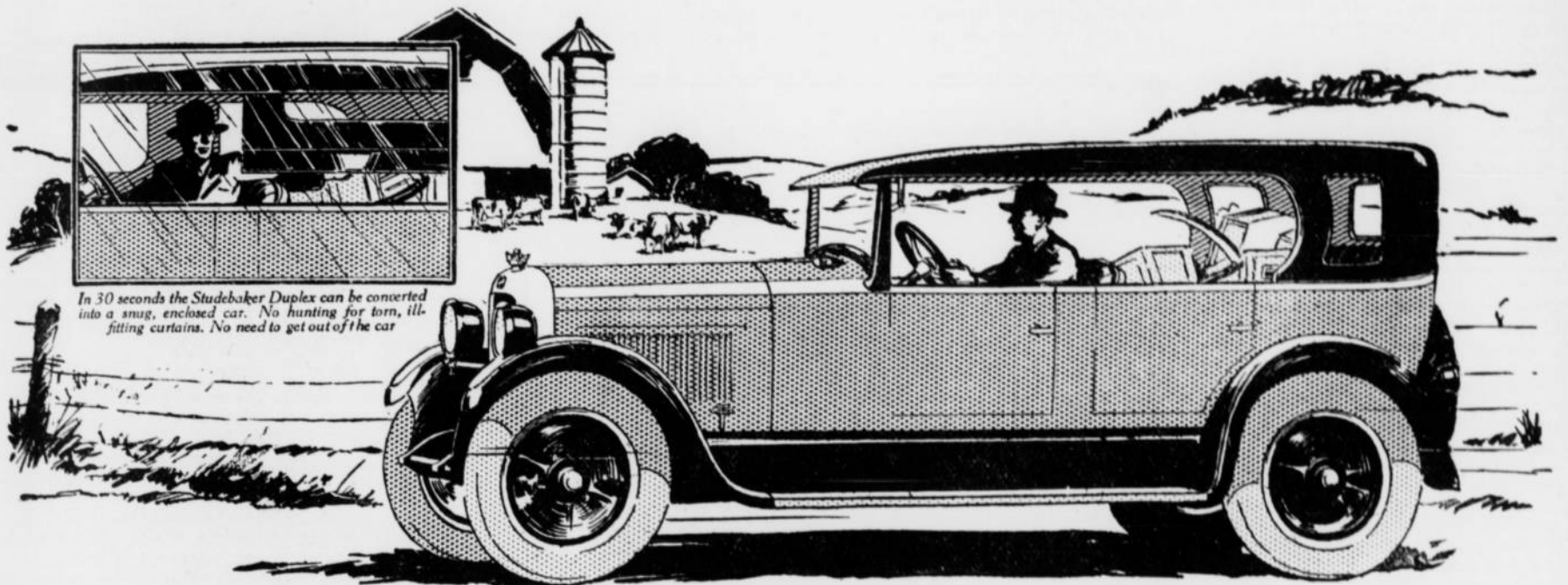
Frank J. D. Barnjum, of forest preservation and conservation fame, is offering \$1,000 in cash prizes to forest rangers of Nova Scotia who make the best showing in fire prevention during 1926. This looks much more sensible than offering prizes for essays on forest conservation to city school children, many of whom wouldn't know a pine tree if they saw it. Yet the latter device has been one of the features of our national forest policy. Unless more of these direct methods are used the children now growing up will find no forests to conserve when they come to the age of responsibility.

Pilsudski, the new military dictator of Poland, has declined the presidency for fear of assassination. He has had a college professor, a friend of his, and quite amenable to the Pilsudski views, elected to the office in his stead. In other words it looks as though Pilsudski is to be the real ruler of Poland and his friend, the professor, is to stop any bullets that might otherwise be aimed at the dictator. A good idea for Pilsudski, but a bit risky for the professor.



A Poor Time to Change Drivers

Half the Buyers of Quality Open Cars Select Studebaker Duplexes



In 30 seconds the Studebaker Duplex can be converted into a snug, enclosed car. No hunting for torn, ill-fitting curtains. No need to get out of the car

—thousands are buying this new-type open car because it offers closed-car protection in 30 seconds—plus One-Profit value

THE Studebaker Standard Six Duplex-Phaeton gives you the freedom and utility of an open car—plus the big advantage of closed-car protection always at your finger tips.

In its steel-framed top are roller side enclosures which may be lowered in 30 seconds—affording complete protection from rain, snow, cold or wind and giving wide, clear vision. The enclosures may be lowered without getting out of the car.

Like the rest of the car, the Duplex curtains are designed for long life. In a recent test, one of the curtains was raised and lowered over 500,000 times without sign of wear.

So obvious are the advantages of the Duplex that approximately half the buyers of open cars in the Studebaker price field selected it last year. Thousands more will purchase it this year. It has made all other open touring cars obsolete.

Ideal for farmers

The convenience of the Duplex appeals particularly to farmers, for it retains the freedom and extra utility of an open car. Bulky crates, baskets and tools—difficult to handle in a closed car—can be easily loaded into the roomy rear compartment. The seat back is removable, allowing for additional carrying space without injury to upholstery.

Most powerful car of its size

According to the rating of the Society of Automotive Engineers, the Studebaker Standard Six Duplex-Phaeton is the most powerful car of its size and weight in the world. 24 makes of five-passenger open cars have less power, yet sell for from \$5 to \$5505 more.

The chassis is world-famous for dependability and exceptional freedom from repair expense. Tremendous mileage records achieved in all parts of the world testify to its amazing strength and sturdiness. Factory repair parts sales in 1925 averaged only \$10 per car.

Superior quality throughout

In every detail, this car is a worthy representative of Studebaker quality. Crankshaft is completely machined to eliminate vibration, as in the most expensive cars. Body framework is of choice hardwood. Other advanced features include: oil and gas filters and air cleaner; tapered roller bearings; automatic spark control. Full-size balloon tires (with specially designed steering gear), plus long, resilient springs, assure maximum riding comfort. Upholstery is genuine leather over deep, restful cushions.

Completely equipped

Numerous outward refinements reflect the completeness of design, such as: gasoline gauge on the dash; improved one-piece windshield with automatic cleaner; rear-view mirror; special coincidental lock to ignition and steering gear, which is controlled by the same key used for the spare-tire carrier; foot-controlled cowl ventilator. Lights are operated by a steering-wheel switch. Durable metallic blue finish.

One-Profit value

Studebaker is able to offer the famous Standard Six chassis and the exclusive Duplex body at an amazingly low price because of advantages gained through One-Profit manufacture.

Like Ford in the low-price field, Studebaker saves the profits of outside parts and body makers by manufacturing all engines, bodies, clutches, gear sets, brakes, springs, differentials, steering gears, axles, gray-iron castings and drop forgings in its own modern plants. Savings thus effected enable Studebaker to use finer materials and more painstaking workmanship—without charging higher prices.

Unit-Built construction

Studebaker's unique manufacturing facilities result, too, in cars designed, engineered and built as units. The hundreds of parts in a Studebaker function as a smooth-working unit, giving scores of thousands of miles of excess transportation, greater riding comfort and minimum repair expense.

The factory has received reports from more than 300 owners who have each driven their Unit-Built Studebakers over 100,000 miles—some 200,000 and even 300,000 miles. That is proof of the tremendous reserve mileage built into every Studebaker.

Before you buy any car, open or closed, see this new-type Studebaker Standard Six Duplex-Phaeton. Remember: because all phases of manufacture are directly under Studebaker control, Studebaker cars are kept constantly up-to-date, thus stabilizing resale values.

Studebaker Standard Six Duplex-Phaeton

\$1650

Delivered at Winnipeg

If desired purchase can be arranged on a fair and liberal Budget Payment Plan at the lowest time-payment rates known to the industry.

Authorized Studebaker Sales and Service in Central and Western Canada

ALBERTA

BLISS—Roy Smith
BLISSMORE—Crow's Nest Pass
MOTORS
CALGARY—Motor Service Co., Ltd.
CARBON—Garrett Garage
CLAREHOLM—Clareholm Garage
CLUNY—Cluny Garage
EDMONTON—Motor Service Co., Ltd.
ELNORA—E. L. Barnes
HANNA—J. Warneboldt
HARDISTY—J. F. Bone

HIGH RIVER—High River Motor Co.
LETHBRIDGE—Rogers & Co., Ltd.
MEDICINE HAT—M. A. Cory
NANTON—G. & B. Motor Co.
PINCHER CREEK—Pincher Creek Motors
ROSEBUD—Alex Murray
STRATHMORE—J. M. Arnold
VULCAN—Pyramid Motors, Ltd.
BRITISH COLUMBIA
ALBERNI—Alberni Garage

ASHCROFT—Interior Transportation Co.
CHILLIWACK—Chilliwack Garage
COURTENAY—Messrs. Pidecock & McKenzie
CRANBROOK—F. H. Dezall
FERNIE—S. T. Wilson
KAMLOOPS—Neil W. McCannell
KELOWNA—Mabee MacLaren Motors, Ltd.
NELSON—Kootenay Garage
PRINCE GEORGE—M. D. Hurm
SMITHERS—Lifton & Henry
TRAIL—The Union Garage Co.

VANCOUVER—Willis Kingsley Motors, Ltd.
VERNON—Alex Green
VICTORIA—Jameson Motors, Ltd.
MANITOBA
BRANDON—John E. Dennison & Son
WINNIPEG—Western Canada Motor Car Co., Ltd.
SASKATCHEWAN
ESTEVAN—Duncan Motor Co.
MOOSE JAW—Central Motor Co., Ltd.

NORTH BATTLEFORD—Herbert & Co.
REGINA—Queen City Motor Co.
ROSETOWN—Graham Bros.
SASKATOON—R. W. Neil
SHAUNAVON—J. F. Royer
SWIFT CURRENT—Johnson & Kain
WESTERN ONTARIO
FORT FRANCIS—R. B. Langstaff
FORT WILLIAM—Proudman-Nolle Motor Co.

Alberta Government's Record

Five years of former administration has put the affairs of the province on a sound financial basis---Many legislative reforms accomplished

By JOHN MACKENZIE

FIVE years ago the people of Alberta embarked upon a political experiment. In the Dominion election of 1921, they sent to Ottawa, a group of 10 U.F.A. members, one Independent, and one Labor representative, leaving not a single representative in the Dominion parliament of the two old political parties from this province.

In the same year they wiped out a Liberal government, which had been in power in provincial affairs since the formation of the province in 1905. In the new legislature of 61 members, 41 were nominees of the United Farmers, four were Labor men, one of whom became a member of the new government, two were Independent, one was Conservative, and 13 were representatives of the former Liberal administration.

The revolt in 1921 was largely one against the party system of government. The United Farmers' movement was the medium by which the revolt was made effective. It was largely a spontaneous movement, the members taking their directions from their constituents rather than from party heads, and, frankly, it had not been expected that the numbers elected would be sufficient to ensure a majority in the House.

Here was a body of men, only two of whom, George Hoadley, now minister of agriculture, and Alex. Moore, elected a year previous as the first U.F.A. candidate in a by-election, had had any previous experience, called upon to take over the government of a young province.

Almost five years have elapsed, and the U.F.A. government will go to the country on the 28th of this month and accept the judgment of the electors on its stewardship. This being the case, it is but fitting to recount the situation in which it found the province on its accession to office, and the amount of success which has attended its administrative record.

The Financial Record

The situation in 1921 was not a heartening one. Alberta, like the rest of Canada, was in the trough of a depression. For that year the provincial deficit on income account was \$2,118,209.66. A bonded debt of over \$57,000,000 had been piled up between 1910 and 1921, and additional commitments had been entered into in 1921 totalling over \$16,000,000, which the new government had to honor. The railway assets, represented by the greater part of the provincial debt, were of doubtful value, owing to questionable methods in the building of these lines, which served a great part of the country north of Edmonton. "Served" is probably a misnomer, for the average speed of passenger trains of the Edmonton, Dunvegan and B.C. Railway was between two and three miles an hour, though the province had guaranteed the bonds to the extent of \$20,000 per mile. \$2,500,000 had to be spent on reconditioning before the Canadian Pacific would agree to lease the line.

The Civil Service was over-staffed. No constructive attempt had been made to solve one of Alberta's greatest problems, the dry areas of the south-east, except by the issue of seed grain and feed to the value of around \$5,000,000, the greater part of which advance, by the way, is still unpaid, and is not collectible.

The first step of the new government was to have a special audit made, revealing the actual state of affairs.

The progress made since 1921 can best be shown by figures as follows:

	Income.	Expenditure.	Deficit.
1921	\$ 8,486,946.25	\$10,605,155.91	\$2,118,209.66
1922	9,324,889.73	11,235,192.22	1,910,302.49
1923	10,419,146.26	10,990,830.00	571,683.74
1924	10,506,627.13	11,127,468.55	620,841.42
1925	11,531,025.99	11,343,006.45	\$188,019.54
	Surplus		

Last year's surplus is the second largest in the history of the province.

The improvement in revenues was effected without material addition to taxation, the only general tax in Al-

berta being the supplementary revenue tax, which this year is being reduced 20 per cent.

During the past five years, while the uncontrollable expenditure, consisting of public debt charges, has increased \$1,805,872, as a result of the automatic and rapidly accumulating interest charges on the railways, irrigation and other bond issues of the former administrations, and while the semi-controllable expenditures, including cost of maintaining the public in-

rowed was less than 5 per cent. in 1925, the first time this has been possible since 1913. The provincial treasurer, estimates that before long the rate will be 4½ per cent.

Out of the total revenue of the province almost \$4,000,000 was spent last year on public debt charges, principally on account of railways. The province has now a total investment in railways of \$35,000,000 and in telephones of over \$20,000,000.



Hon. J. E. Brownlee
Premier of Alberta

stitutions for the care of the sick, mentally deficient, and so forth, the courts and policing, etc., has increased \$111,375, the government has been able to reduce the annual cost of the ordinary administrative departments by something more than \$1,179,000. That is, the annual cost of running these departments is less by that much than it was when the government took office.

While the net debt of the province has increased over \$18,000,000 in the past five years, nevertheless \$16,000,000 of this amount has been due to commitments made by the former administration, which had to be carried out.

Municipal and provincial taxation in Alberta in 1923, the last year for which statistics are available, totalled

7.7 of production, the lowest of any province west of Quebec. This, notwithstanding that Manitoba had no railway or irrigation burdens.

The interest rate for money bor-

rowed was less than 5 per cent. in 1925, the first time this has been possible since 1913. The provincial treasurer, estimates that before long the rate will be 4½ per cent.

The main savings which have been effected have been as follows: Cost of elections, \$114,000; cost of printing, \$156,000; saving in civil service salaries by reduction of staffs, \$268,000; saving in travelling expenses, \$135,000; saving in supervision of purchases, \$150,000; saving in payroll of provincial telephones, \$430,000. The number of government employees has been reduced from 2,561 in 1921, to 2,120 in 1925, with no loss of efficiency.

The Civil Service

The re-organization of the civil service on a non-partisan basis has been an outstanding accomplishment. The establishment of a system of superannuation, and the setting up of a joint board of the employees and cabinet to deal with matters in dispute, has gone far to place the civil

service of the province on a non-party and more efficient basis.

Drought Relief

Several grave questions concerned the government immediately on its advent to power. One of the gravest was that of the condition of the settlers in the south-eastern area of the province, due to insufficient rainfall. This district had been settled largely on the good crops of 1915 and 1916, but following these years the rainfall was so scanty that the farmers were being reduced to a condition of destitution. The previous government had met this with a policy of seed grain and feed relief, which alleviated conditions, but did nothing to solve them, proving besides a heavy drain on the revenues of the province.

The first act of the government in this matter was to appoint a strong commission, and on the recommendations of this commission the government dispensed with the seed grain relief, which naturally incurred them a great amount of odium. They also instituted the Drought Relief Act, and later the Debt Adjustment Act, which were responsible for keeping many good farmers on the land who otherwise would have been forced to leave. A joint board has also been set up by the provincial and Dominion governments for the study of the problems of each farmer in these areas, with a view to assisting them in finding a solution of their difficulties.

Many farmers were deserting the districts affected, and crossing the border to the States. To offset this the province arranged to secure for those who wished to leave, land in sections of the province more favored by rainfall, with transportation for themselves and their effects, shared by the railway companies and federal and provincial governments. This policy has worked out very satisfactorily. 1,305 families with 2,216 car loads of effects having taken advantage of it. At the same time, the south-east area has not been abandoned. A soil survey is being carried out, and ranching and diversified farming methods are being encouraged by every possible means. District agriculturists are maintained in these districts to assist in working out the problem of bringing the lands under a proper method of cultivation.

Irrigation

A commitment of the former government which has incurred large expense to the province is what is known as the Lethbridge Northern Irrigation project. This undertaking was for the irrigation of a large section of the province where rainfall had proved deficient, the bonds being issued by the trustees of the district, and guaranteed by the government. While the project will prove the ultimate salvation of the district, the heavy fixed charges prevented the land from being settled, and the government was being called upon to meet the guarantee. After investigation, the new government devised the Lethbridge Northern Colonization Act, which provided for a vigorous colonization policy, and the breaking up of large farms into small units suitable for irrigation. The government assumed a portion of the annual payments, on an amortization plan. The new scheme is working out well, the district is being closely settled, and while the project is not yet paying its way, it is preventing a large section from being depopulated. The establishment of a beet sugar factory in 1925, has increased the market for irrigated products, and there is the prospect of more factories being established.

Liquor Control

Another vexing problem was that of liquor control. A prohibition act had been on the statutes for several years, and was not working out successfully. A largely-signed petition was presented to the government in 1923, calling for a plebiscite under the Direct Legislation Act. This act provided for a plebiscite being taken only

Turn over to Page 30

Haugen Bill and Farm Relief

The issue on which many Congressmen will seek re-election

By TOM KING

WASHINGTON, D.C., June 1, 1926.—The defeat of the Haugen bill in the House at Washington has by no means ended the demand for farm relief legislation. This has been evidenced by the debate in the Senate, by numerous conferences among the members of both houses, and by the openly expressed desire of the administration to do something for the farmer before the November elections. The agricultural problem is more and more engaging the attention of the American people, and the Haugen bill remains an issue in American politics. Not an issue between the two political parties so much as it is an issue upon which many a candidate for Congress will seek nomination and election.

I speak of the Haugen bill because the principle underlying it is the only principle really at stake. The Tincher bill was a mere balloon sent up by the administration to distract attention. It proposed loaning money from the public treasury to the farm co-operatives and co-operative marketing associations. It was a palliative but did not even pretend to be a remedy for the agricultural situation. The Aswell bill dealt only with perishable farm products. A flood of bills, presented by various members of the House, including the Dickinson bill, were not taken seriously enough by the House committee on agriculture to warrant their being brought to the floor of the House.

A Much-Amended Bill

The Haugen bill itself, after much amending and many compromises, became a thing of shreds and patches. In order to gain support from the Southern States it included cotton, which was an absurdity, because cotton is on the free list, and 60 per cent. of it sold abroad. It took in butter for no better reason than a desire to please the Wisconsin delegation. The "tariff yardstick" and the embargo clauses were dropped, although deleting them struck at the very vitals of the bill. For all that there was and is an underlying principle around which the advocates of farm relief legislation are gathering in ever increasing number. Perhaps we should say it is a proposed experiment considered by many as wild and fantastic, but it is, in my opinion, an experiment that is going to be tried in the United States unless something better is suggested.

The agricultural problem is not the problem of acute distress. Prices for farm products are fairly high. Corn is low and hogs are high, but next year that condition will be reversed. The conditions that confront agriculture in the United States are not temporary misfortunes, but a slow, steady descent to permanent inferiority. Through a variety of causes industry, transportation and labor are on a high plane of prosperity. It may be to some extent artificial, and it has no doubt been brought about by favoring legislation, but it has greatly reduced the purchasing power of money and is severely depressing the unskilled laborers, the salaried classes, the people dependent for their living on fixed incomes, and the great number of people engaged in agriculture. This was recognized two years ago when both of the great political parties pledged themselves to place agriculture "on a parity with industry." Neither party has evolved any plan for carrying out this pledge. Indeed no plan has been suggested except by the proponents of the Haugen bill.

Disposing of Surpluses

The Haugen bill attempts to put the farmer on the same plane with the manufacturer by enabling him to sell his exportable surplus at the world price and to sell the balance of his product in the domestic market at the world price plus the tariff duty. The line of argument runs like this. Suppose all the wheat in the United States were owned by five men, and that it amounted to 750,000,000 bushels, and that the domestic demand only

amounted to 600,000,000 bushels. What would they do? Beyond question they would come to a friendly agreement under which one of the men removed his 150,000,000 bushels from the domestic market, selling it abroad at the world price, which, for convenience, we will call \$1.00 per bushel. The other four men would then have a monopoly in the home market, and would sell their 600 million bushels at the world price (\$1.00) plus the tariff duty of 42½ cents per bushel. But suppose they sold at \$1.40, because they could not quite go to the level of the tariff wall, they would get for their 600,000,000 bushels \$840,000,000. The man who sold abroad would only have received for his 150,000,000 bushels \$150,000,000. His associates, however, levy an equalization fee upon themselves of 8 cents a bushel, which produces \$48,000,000, and hand it over to him. The net result is an average yield of \$1.32 a bushel. If the surplus had not been removed the domestic price would have been dragged down to the export level, and they would all of them have received about \$1.00 per bushel.

Now as it would be manifestly impossible for all the wheat growers of the country to thus combine voluntarily and do the initial financing for themselves the Haugen bill proposes a compulsory pool under government supervision and financing. The exportable surplus is sold abroad at the world price, but the other 80 per cent. is sold in the home market at the world price plus the tariff duty, and the loss sustained by the government or its agencies in buying at the domestic price and selling at the world price, is recouped through an equalization fee or assessment levied upon all the wheat either at the point where it enters domestic commerce or at the point where it is first processed in the domestic market.

If the bill were confined to wheat there would be danger of over-production, but it includes other basic products like corn, cattle, swine and their food derivatives, all of which should be more easily handled because the domestic supply does not so much overrun the demands of the domestic market. It would be utterly futile applied to cotton.

Many Objections Raised

The objections to the plan are many. It takes from the farmer something of his individuality and puts his business more or less in the control of the government. It involves questions relating to the productivity of the soil and the elasticity of the market. It would be utterly unworkable, for example, in Canada in respect to wheat where the exportable surplus far out-runs the domestic consumption, but the Haugenites say it could very easily be applied in Canada in respect to cattle. They say a big Canadian cattle pool by exporting their surplus of cattle and paying the American duties could realize an enormous profit by automatically bringing up the Canadian to the American price level.

However, that may be, and whatever conditions may be in the United States it is admitted that an agricultural problem exists in the latter country. The Haugen bill may not at all be the solution, but it is the only one suggested except a general downward revision of the whole protective tariff system. The Republicans, largely in the majority, will not listen to any talk of tariff reduction. They claim that in some way the tariff can be made to protect the farmer as it protects the manufacturer. The Haugen bill is the one way thus far suggested. It will be a storm centre in American politics unless and until it is finally disposed of by a smashing defeat at a general election. It has been twice defeated in the House of Representatives, but is bobbing up again in a way that gives many a senator and congressman a wakeful night.

Place wood ashes or sprinkle soil on cabbage infested with cabbage worms and the worms will be destroyed.

The Easiest Way to Save



DEPOSITING a definite portion of your earnings systematically in a Savings Account soon becomes a fixed habit.

REGULAR deposits, even though small, quickly accumulate and reach a considerable total.

20

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Capital Paid Up \$20,000,000

Reserve Fund \$20,000,000



Close-up of lastingly embedded slate surface (soft red, moss green or shadowy blue-black), which lends beauty and contributes to the amazing durability of this roofing.

Here's Lasting Protection—

On homes or farm buildings, Barrett Mineral-Surfaced Roll Roofing gives lasting roof protection. It neither rots nor rusts—never needs painting. Its surface is lastingly embedded slate in soft red, moss green or shadowy blue-black.

There are many reasons for the weather-tight permanence of this roll-roofing.

The base is a thick, tough felt, made to insure uniformly high quality and thorough saturation.

The waterproofing is highest quality asphalt, specially processed under the strictest control by Barrett laboratories.

Easily and quickly laid, low in cost per year of service, Barrett Mineral-Surfaced Roofing has proved itself the roofing of no regrets. And it's fire-safe—proof against flying sparks and embers.

See Barrett Roofings at your dealer's. There's a type that exactly meets your needs—at an extremely reasonable price.

Write us to-day! Tell us the buildings you plan to roof. We will send free booklets that will help solve your roofing problem.

THE BARRETT COMPANY, Limited

MONTREAL

TORONTO

WINNIPEG

VANCOUVER

Barrett

ROOFINGS

NO ROT

NO RUST

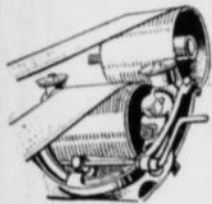
NO PAINT

YOU Need a Belt Guide!

The Caswell Adjustable Belt Guide is the only one that gives entire satisfaction.

It gives your separator more power. It saves time because with it, engine and separator do not need to be in exact line. It saves wear and tear on belts.

Sent on a week's free trial—send us the name of your separator, state whether it has large or small cylinder, and wood or steel frame. Shipped ready to go on your separator without any boring or cutting of your separator frame.



Garden City Feeder Co. Ltd.

REGINA and BRANDON
Northern Machinery Co. Limited
Calgary and Edmonton

University of Manitoba WINNIPEG

Offers, among others, the following Courses:

Through its FACULTY OF ARTS AND SCIENCE courses leading to the degrees of B.A. and M.A.; and B.Sc., including B.Sc. (Phar.), and M.Sc.

Through its FACULTY OF ENGINEERING AND ARCHITECTURE courses leading to the degrees of B.Sc. (C.E.), B.Sc. (E.E.), M.Sc. and B.Arch.

Through its FACULTY OF MEDICINE courses leading to the degrees of M.D. and C.M.

Through its FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS courses leading to the degrees of B.S.A. and B.Sc. (H.E.)

Through MANITOBA LAW SCHOOL, an affiliated institution, a course leading to the degree of LL.B.

For terms of admission, details of courses and other information, apply to

W. J. SPENCE, Registrar,
University of Manitoba, Winnipeg

Secrets of Horse Photography

An expert with the camera declares that success in photographing horses requires a knowledge of anatomy, a knowledge of a camera, and something more which he proceeds to give away

THE number of photographers who can snap a horse in action and make him look really like a horse in his photograph can be counted on one hand; indeed, they would not fill one hand. Some of the weird and wonderful photos of animals which find their way into print would have to be seen to be believed. Never was there a more misleading dictum than "The camera cannot lie." It is interesting, therefore, to hear the methods of one of the few photographers who really get results. Herman Haas, the well-known photographer, of New York, whose name is on nine out of ten of the horse pictures which figure in American magazines, reveals in a recent issue of the New York Rider and Driver, some of the secrets by which he makes his beautiful pictures. Mr. Haas has been photographing horses for over 20 years. Many people imagine that to take a photograph one has but to point the camera and pull the trigger. They will be surprised to learn the almost mathematical way in which Mr. Haas secures his position.

The photographing of horses is, he tells us, perhaps one of the most difficult of any branch of photography, inasmuch as it requires an exhaustless patience and an intimate knowledge of your subject, the requirements for their purposes, what constitutes a horse for saddle purposes, polo, harness horses, the hunter or jumper, either standing or in action.

Avoid Tiring the Subject

In photographing horses there is one outstanding essential—your subject must not be exposed to the limit of his patience. A standing horse is usually brilliant and alert when led out of the stall. To keep him posing too long usually results in having almost an inanimate subject in front of you, or one so thoroughly out of patience that results are negligible—summer time the flies, winter time the cold. Opinions are more or less divided on the exact position of a horse standing. There is this outstanding fact—that a horse should stand on level ground, with all four feet on the ground. Whether the horse himself chooses to separate his legs or not is a question we have to more or less put up to the horse. I prefer, in photographing a horse, to give my attention to his top line, preferring to see his head erectly poised, which gives his withers and point of hip or quarters their relative heights, and the position of the camera or lens broadside and centred. By this I mean his legs should be straight under him. then you can judge whether a horse is low in the withers, high in the quarters or sway-back, or vice versa—high

in the withers, sloping quarters, long back.

I present this as a scientific reason more than as an artistic one, inasmuch as when horses are measured their fore legs are usually brought together and measured on a board which is perfectly level from the top of the withers to the board. In this way their height is determined. The separation of the legs always make a more attractive picture if the hind leg nearest the camera is not set back too far to cause a stretching at the stifle joint. It shows a horse more at ease, and it helps, too, to remove a deformity, either front or back, by having the hind legs separated, one further back than the other, the same applying also to the forelegs. For scientific or educational purposes I advocate, regardless of top line, separation of the legs fairly apart so that all blemishes are visible in a photograph, such as sprung knees, capped hocks, splints that protrude beyond the outline, and other leg blemishes that are apparent to the eye.

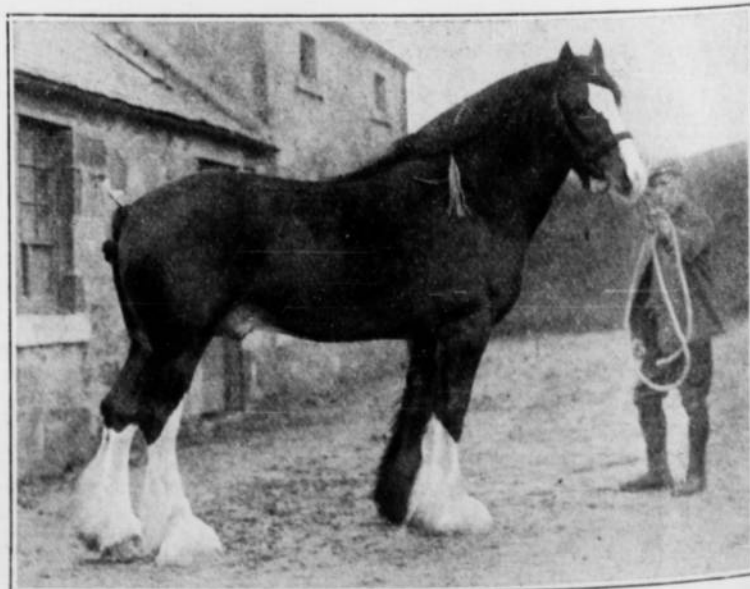
Spreading

The practice of teaching horses to spread is something that I have attempted to discourage from the outset. A horse never did look natural to me in this position, where both forelegs are virtually on a chalk mark, hind-legs the same, the result being that a horse looks as if he had too many ribs, making a long back, and invariably a sway back on the picture; whereas, in truth, I have seen many of the same horses standing at ease with perfect top lines. In fact, I believe that a horse trained to do this from infancy is bound to cause some development in the conformation, which is anything but pleasing. For instance, if a child were made to stand from infancy in an unnatural posture, would it not develop some sort of deformity?

Where a horse has a beautiful head and some distinguishing markings, I like to see the head turned a trifle, in order that such markings will register on my plate; but I am always careful that this position is not exaggerated, which usually causes a thickness in the throat latch. It is quite generally understood by everybody that unless a horse's ears are forward and his tail is somewhat separated from his body, a picture loses a great deal of its charm and has a tendency to belie the character of the animal.

Action Pictures

The branch of photography dealing with horses in action is where the writer explodes some of the theories on angles of cameras and how to do it.



Fyvie Sentinel (20583). One of the fifteen stallions in the 1926 importation of W. J. McCallum, Brampton, Ont.

From the standpoint of photography this could be criticised for having been taken with the camera too low. If the photographer stands on a raised object, bringing the lens to the ordinary eye level, his picture will present something like what the eye sees. Holding the camera as for landscape photography will give a picture which over-emphasizes the length of leg and makes a horse look light-waisted.

It is the **—extra dollars!**
—that count!

Stop the delays of weather conditions and mechanical troubles at threshing time and you will save a lot of Dollars.

Equip your threshing machine so that it will thresh more bushels each hour, and you will save many Extra Dollars.

GARDEN CITY STEEL FEEDER
The Feeder That Never Slugs

Feeds Faster—Feeds Evenly—Feeds any Condition of Grain—
Won't Slug the Cylinder—Stops Belt Trouble.

Dealers everywhere—Or write us for full information
7 ft., 8 ft. and 14 ft. Carriers

GARDEN CITY
AUTOMATIC
GRAIN REGISTER

Every threshing machine should be equipped with a Garden City Grain Register, because it gives an accurate record of grain threshed—it weighs correctly to the last bushel.

It handles the grain as fast as any separator can thresh. Trouble-proof, accurate and speedy. Heavy iron frame and heavy reinforcing.

Write today for full description.

GARDEN CITY FEEDER CO. LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, REGINA, SASK.

Branch at BRANDON, Manitoba

JOBBER Northern Machinery Co. Ltd., McMahon Machine
Calgary and Edmonton Co., Lethbridge

Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers, Limited
Head Office: Toronto, Ont.

The sales department of Canada's wool growing industry—affiliated with sheep breeders and wool growers associations in all the provinces. Every grower's wool clip solicited for 1926.

Ship by freight to your local association or to any of our branches, or write for further details.

Regina, Sask. Weston, Ont.
Lennoxville, Que. W.

WOOL GROWERS ORGANIZATION

WOOL

DON'T CUT OUT
A Shoe Boil, Capped Hock or Bursitis

FOR

ABSORBINE
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

will reduce them and leave no blemishes. Stops lameness promptly. Does not blister or remove the hair, and horse can be worked. \$2.50 a bottle delivered. Book 6 R free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, the antiseptic ointment for Boils, Bruises, Sores, Swellings, Varicose Veins, Ailays Pain and Inflammation. Price \$1.25 a bottle at drug stores or delivered. Will tell you more if you write.

W. F. YOUNG, Inc., 195 Lyman Bldg. Montreal, Can.
Absorbine and Absorbine Jr., are made in Canada.

Cattle Labels

Save duty and delay. Orders filled first mail. Prices low as the lowest. Send 5¢ Postage for Samples. Mention this paper.

MANITOBA STENCIL AND STAMP WORKS (Call's)
482 1/2 Main Street, Winnipeg

What is known as instantaneous photography is required. But what is instantaneous photography? The shutter of the camera, the focussing on your subject, the centreing of your object and the release of your shutter all consume time. It might be said that lightning is not instantaneous, and that when a shaft leaves the clouds there is some time consumed before it



If your horse is exceptionally strong in the quarter he may be photographed from this angle. Lacking either in this respect or in the width of chest, it will be much safer to photograph him at right angles to the camera.

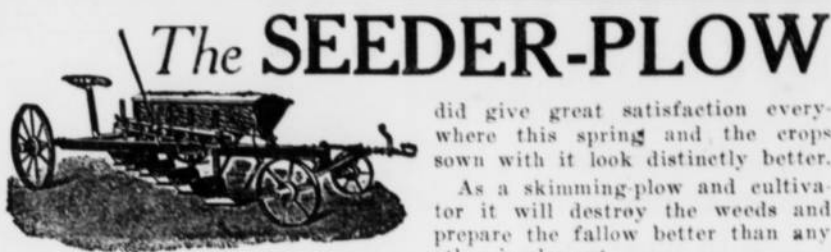
strikes its objective, if there is such a thing as an objective. The same applies to the shutter of the camera. The shutter may be rapid enough for photographing horses and getting clear pictures showing no blurring by virtue of motion, yet there is a lapse of time between the opening and closing of this shutter which has to be dealt with and figured on, and proves a very important factor in time calculation to procure a photograph of a horse at his maximum height of knee in trotting or at his highest point in jumping. This proves again that, no matter how spontaneous your shutter may be, you never get what you see on your finder; but, as mentioned, time is a factor.

Works at Any Angle

Pretty close calculation of time must be allowed for this operation to procure the result. According to the present method of calculation on the speed of shutters, my shutter works at the rate of a thousandth part of a second; and whereas it is generally advocated that full broadside pictures should be made of objects moving as well as standing, I find conclusive proof that a more scientific and accurate result can be obtained by working at an angle of 45 degrees instead of broadside.

When photographing the harness horse this angle affords a better opportunity to judge just what a horse does in his action than any broadside view could portray. You get a fine conception of the front of the horse, you plainly see how the horse lands front and behind; the hock is clearly defined and shows the relative height to the knee, and one can form a pretty good idea of the action of the stifle joint in this position; and all round it makes a fairly good position where you can judge who the rider is and how he is handling his reins. I make it a rule in photographing jumpers to stand erect with my camera, instead of the usual practice with photographers of stooping down very low to make a jump appear higher, and I also make it a point never to get a horse on the rise or when he is part way over, and never release my shutter until I see the hocks of the horse unquestionably clear of the top rail.

In conclusion, may I point out that anatomy is considered at all times in art productions, but angles are not; and if there have been any deviations from prescribed lines in the arguments that I have set up, I have exercised my own prerogatives to augment a pleasing result for those interested; and, being a photographer, have used the only mediums at hand, namely, camera with hair trigger, responsive shutter, good lens, a good eye, good hearing and time calculations, so that I reach the maximum of action, which I never see, owing to the time lapse of shutter functioning and counting on hoof beats according to speed, slowly or rapidly, as my horse travels.



The SEEDER-PLOW

did give great satisfaction everywhere this spring and the crops sown with it look distinctly better.

As a skimming-plow and cultivator it will destroy the weeds and prepare the fallow better than any other implement.

Every farmer should have one or more of these wonderful combination machines to enable him to clean his land properly and produce at least 20 per cent. more crop.

The present stock will still be sold at the low introductory price of \$120 cash, f.o.b. Winnipeg.

Order Now from **Hugo Carstens & Co.** 254 PORTAGE AVE. WINNIPEG

To Men and Women with GOOD HAIR

—or who have dandruff

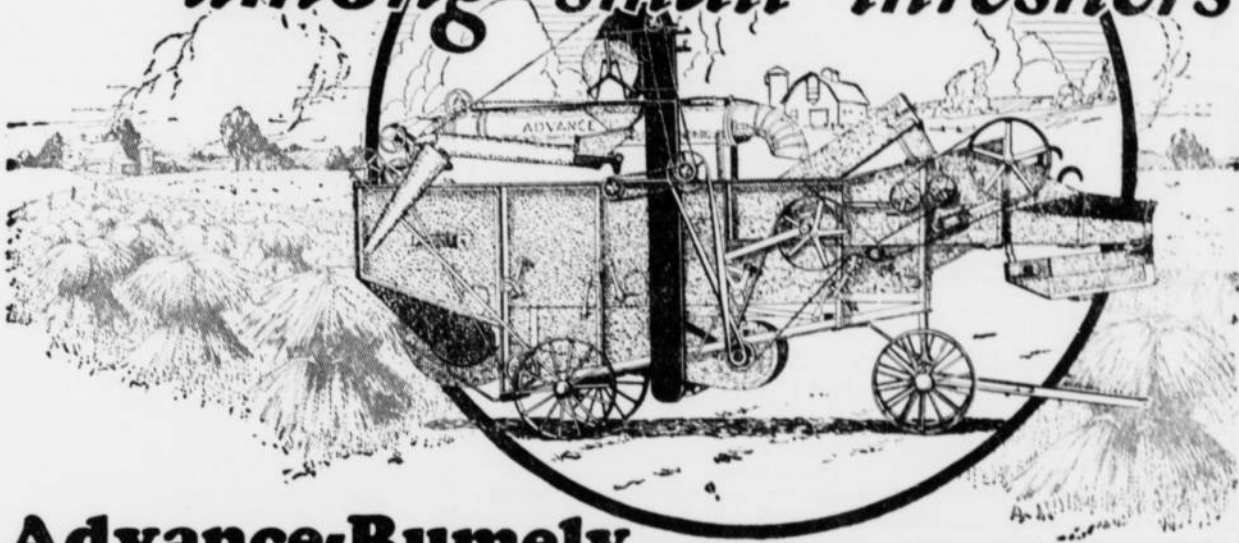
To-night—give your hair and scalp a thorough washing with a pure, stimulating shampoo like that made by Seven Sutherland Sisters. Then when the hair is dry apply a little Hair Fertilizer, supplied with Scalp Cleaner. It nourishes the hair roots. Follow this plan and the menace of thin, dry, dead hair will never worry you. If your druggist cannot supply you, write direct for this new package—

Seven Sutherland Sisters
Hair and Scalp Cleaner
with Hair Fertilizer, 50c

Write for Free Sample
195 Spadina Ave., Toronto

Read the *Classified Section*

A Sensation among small threshers



Advance-Rumely Ball Bearing 22x32 Steel Thresher

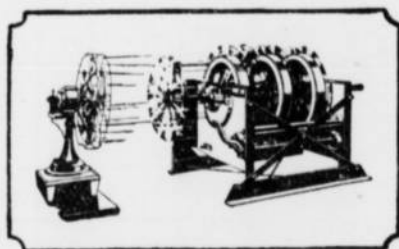
Makes Amazing Record

ASK any farmer who owns or has used one about this remarkable "two-plow-tractor" steel thresher. He will tell you an amazing story of easy driving and great capacity.

We designed this small thresher for *individual* use. First of all, we made it complete—designed it so it would do everything, in proportion to its size, that the larger Advance-Rumely Ideal Separators will do.

Think of 900 to 1200 bushels per day for a separator that any ordinary two plow tractor in good running condition can operate with ease. That's what owners in Canada report. Where does it get this great capacity? From the famous Continuous Flow Principle of Grain Separation—from the Double-Action Straw Racks and ingenious Lifting Fingers, from an efficient combined Cleaning Shoe and Grain Pan, etc. Where does it get its easy drive? From the *ball bearing* cylinder described to the left—the *lightest running cylinder ever built*—the ball bearing wind-stacker fan, and other superfine constructions. And these are only a few of its fine features.

Thresh your own. Have all the advantage of time, market condition, favorable prices on your side. Investigate the features of this sensational small outfit. See nearest Advance-Rumely dealer or write us for complete literature. Address Dept. M



The Lightest Running Cylinder Ever Built

The cylinder of the 22x32 Thresher is so light running, due to the use of *annular ball bearing* mountings, that the breeze from a small electric fan not only keeps it revolving but actually starts it from a standstill. The cylinder and wind-stacker fan require more power than any other parts of the separator. On the 22x32 as well as other sizes of Advance-Rumely steel threshers both of these parts operate on easy running ball bearings.

Advance-Rumely Thresher Co., Inc.

(Incorporated)
Calgary, Alta. Edmonton, Alta. Regina, Sask.
Saskatoon, Sask. Winnipeg, Man.

The Advance-Rumely line includes kerosene tractors, steam engines, grain and rice threshers, combine harvesters, husker-shredders, alfalfa and clover hullers, bean hullers, silo fillers, corn shellers, motor trucks and tractor winches.

Serviced Through 33 Branches and Warehouses

ADVANCE-RUMELY



THIS little book is a mine of information—not only to those wishing to know something about life insurance, but also to those seeking a guide to the safe and profitable investment of savings.

A free copy can be obtained from



Great-West
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

The Great-West Life Assurance Company, Winnipeg.

Please send me free copy of booklet 'Common Questions Briefly Answered.'

Name _____

Address _____

37

Mudson's Bay Company.

INCORPORATED 27th MAY 1870.

THREE MILLION ACRES

— IN —
MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA
FARMING LANDS FOR SALE
GRAZING LANDS ON LEASE
WOOD AND HAY PERMITS GRANTED

ON REASONABLE TERMS

Apply for particulars and inspection facilities to

MUDSON'S BAY COMPANY, Land Department, Winnipeg or Edmonton.

**Every farmer
should own an
Eveready
Flashlight**

**EVEREADY
FLASHLIGHTS
& BATTERIES**
—they last longer

YOU'LL need it as much during the dark nights of midsummer as in the depths of winter. For late work in barn or stables, for home-comings at night to the house or garage, for the thousand-and-one calls that demand a safe and instantaneous light, nothing can equal the Eveready Flashlight. The fact that the Eveready Flashlight can be HUNG UP adds to its admitted superiority. At all dealers.

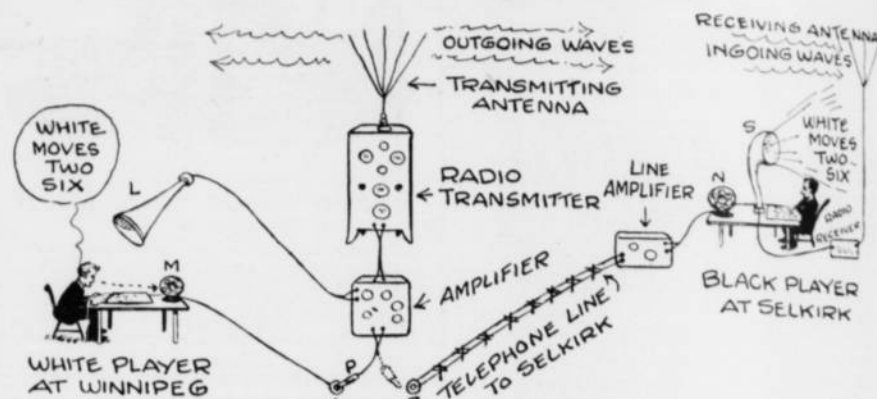
Canadian National Carbon
Co., Limited
Montreal Toronto Winnipeg

Warehouses:
Toronto Montreal St. Boniface

Owning and operating
radio station C.K.N.C.,
Toronto, (357 metres) on
the air Monday
and Thursday
evenings.

- - R-A-D-I-O - -

Edited by D. R. P. COATS, Director CKY.



A diagrammatic illustration of the manner in which the Winnipeg-Selkirk checker game was broadcasted

Checkers by Radio

An innovation in Canadian broadcasting

THOSE who listened in while the Manitoba station was broadcasting a checker game recently, may be interested to know how it was done. The success of the initial attempt has encouraged us to include radio checkers among our regular features, so for the benefit of fans who would like to follow future games I am commencing this article with an explanation of the method which has long been employed in playing checkers by telegraph and cable, and which is now adapted to radio, so that thousands of people may play simultaneously.

Checkers, is, of course, a strictly scientific game, and as such provides mental exercise as well as amusement to the players. The broadcasting of games by experts not only encourages interest but also gives the listener opportunities of learning the fine points by practical example.

Numbering the Squares

The squares on the checker board are numbered from one to 32, as shown in the diagram below. In commencing

	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	
	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	
	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	
	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	32	

the game, the black counters are placed on squares one to 12 and the white men on squares 21 to 32. Black always moves first. Supposing black's opening move is from square 12 to square 16. This is telegraphed to the distant player, who may be hundreds of miles away, as "Black moves 12-16." The distant player, having a board similarly numbered, moves his opponent's counter accordingly and then makes his own move. If this happened to be from square 21 to square 17, his play would be telegraphed as "White moves 21-17." The first player then moves his opponent's white counter, and so the game goes on. The great advantage of radio is that the play is announced by word of mouth for all the world to hear.

Electrical Arrangements

Let us now refer to the sketch which heads this page and see how the recent game between R. Thomson, at Selkirk, and G. H. Collin, at Winnipeg, was broadcast. Mr. Collin, who is the Manitoba champion by the way, was located in the CKY studio. He is

represented as announcing his last move. His voice is being picked up by the microphone M and conveyed to an amplifier through the jack A, in which is placed the plug P.

From the amplifier it goes to the radio transmitter and is radiated with the waves which are caught by the antenna at Selkirk, 25 miles away. Being detected and amplified in the radio receiving set at Selkirk, it is heard by Mr. Thomson, seated before the loud-speaker S. At the same time, of course, it is heard by listeners everywhere within range of the broadcasting station.

If you have followed this so far you will be interested to note what happens next. The player at Selkirk is required to make his move and announce it so that his opponent at Winnipeg as well as the radio fans may hear. Immediately after the Winnipeg player's announcement, the radio operator at CKY removes plug P from the jack A and places it in the jack B.

It will now be seen that the microphone N at Selkirk is connected through the line amplifier there with the long-distance telephone wires running to Winnipeg, and that the telephone wires are connected with the amplifier and radio transmitter at CKY through the plug and jack. The Winnipeg microphone M was disconnected from the amplifier by the removal of the plug from A.

The Selkirk's player's voice now goes into the radio transmitter and out on the waves. It is heard by the Winnipeg player by means of the loud-speaker L, which is tapped off from the amplifier. Incidentally, the Selkirk player hears his own voice coming back by radio and out of the loud-speaker S. If his microphone N is placed too close to S, there is interference which causes a howling noise. This, however, is easily remedied by keeping the microphone and loud-speaker sufficiently far apart.

Feature Proves Popular

So numerous were the letters received from fans who followed the first game, it has been decided to broadcast many more. People wrote from all parts of the prairies, telling of special parties arranged for the purpose of hearing the game and playing others after its conclusion. Folks who had not played for years were persuaded to take it up again; one farmer in North Dakota reporting having returned to his old love after a lapse of 30 years. His once cherished board and counters were lost long ago, but he is getting another set, and in the meantime is playing shirt buttons versus iron washers on a piece of ruled card. It seems his good wife vowed away back in the 90's she would never play checkers with him again. Now, however, the old dispute is forgotten and they're at it once more—thanks to radio.

If I have not made myself perfectly clear in the above article on Checkers

By Radio, or if there is any further information our readers would care to have, letters may be addressed to me, care of The Guide.—Radio Ed.

The Moon and Radio

A correspondent writes that he has been making careful observations of weather conditions, the moon's phases and radio receiving conditions, with a view to establishing the existence of some connection between them. He finds that two stations, KOA, Denver, and KOIL, Council Bluffs, Iowa, are received with exceptional clarity and strength when the moon is full. He would like to hear from any readers of The Guide who have noticed this also.

While many people assert that the moon has a certain influence on our weather conditions, astronomers have declared that no connection actually exists. The astronomers in question have produced evidence, which they claim, proves their contention. Nevertheless, there are a great number of folk—farmers and sailors particularly, whose occupations make them watchful of the weather—who entirely disagree with the astronomers. As to the moon's influence on radio reception, I would have expected full moon to affect it adversely if at all. There is so little definitely known regarding the effects of sunlight on radio waves (especially since some doubt is being cast upon the existence of the waves themselves) that the matter of moonlight is likely to remain unsettled for some time to come. However, observations of this kind should be encouraged. Notable discoveries have been made by amateur star gazers with small telescopes, a fact which should be borne in mind by every radio listener who is scientifically inclined.

Should Parliament be Broadcast?

On several occasions during the past session of the Manitoba legislature I listened in from a seat in the visitors' gallery. No, I was not studying politics but acoustics and things. Portions of the walls of the chamber have been padded after the fashion employed in radio studios and I was interested to note that, in spite of this, it is still difficult for visitors to hear many of the speeches owing to the sepulchral echo.

My purpose in attending the sittings was to watch the procedure and see what opportunities there might be for broadcasting. Unfortunately, there appear to be several snags which cannot easily be removed. There is the question of placing the microphone in a suitable location so that it would transmit the voices of speakers in several different parts of the chamber, or the alternative of providing (at over one hundred dollars apiece) a microphone for each member.

Then there is the question of what shall be broadcast. Obviously, it would be unfair to broadcast a speech from one side of the House without giving equal publicity to the reply from one or more of the opposition parties. To be strictly fair, it might be necessary to broadcast the entire proceedings of every sitting throughout the session, involving an operating expenditure which would scarcely be justified. Considering these and other objections, I think broadcasting from the legislature would be inadvisable.

Advice to Critics

While we do not mind publishing criticisms of CKY in these columns, we shall not give publicity to "kicks" from listeners regarding the shortcomings of other stations. The proper place to direct suggestions for improvement is to the stations concerned. Radio program directors give careful consideration as a rule to all letters from dissatisfied listeners—unsigned communications excepted.—Radio Ed.

Correspondence

Mrs. J. G.—Particulars of the Announcer Cup Contest will be found in the current issue of the Radio Digest. Votes should not be sent in to the stations, but directly to the magazine. A photograph of Miss Shaw appeared in a recent issue of The Guide.

Use DUCO

for handy home uses

DUCO is the widely-known finish for fine furniture and automobiles. Now you can have this same wonderful finish for handy home uses.

DUCO is the ideal finish for woodwork, furniture, floors, walls and metalwork. It brushes on freely, dries quickly without showing brush marks.

The hard, jewel-like surface washes perfectly and will not crack, check, peel or fade.

You can do this with DUCO:

- finish your floors with two coats of DUCO and walk on them a few hours later.
- put two coats of DUCO on your car Saturday afternoon and drive it that evening.
- finish the stairs with DUCO after supper and walk up them when you go to bed.

There is only ONE
Duco-DUPONT
Duco

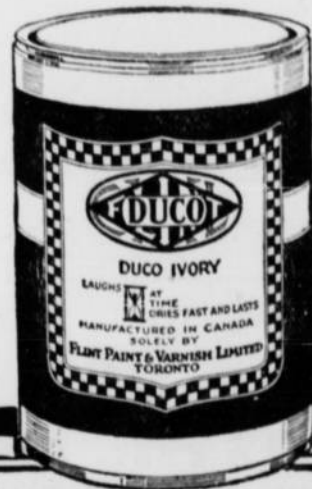
Distributor

J. H. ASHDOWN HARDWARE COMPANY
LIMITED
Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton

Made in Canada solely by

FLINT PAINT & VARNISH LIMITED
TORONTO, ONTARIO

F 2



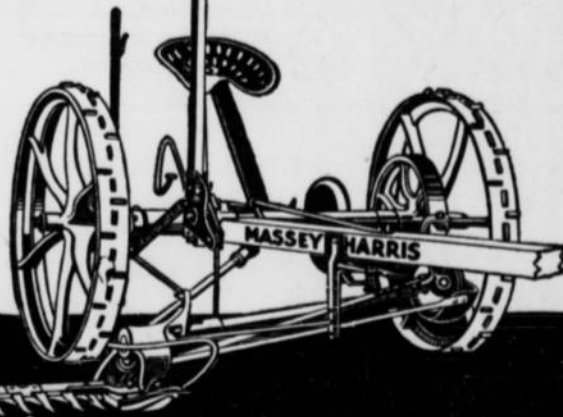
MASSEY-HARRIS

THE MOWER THAT MEETS EVERY REQUIREMENT

The speed of the Massey-Harris Mower enables it to cut heavy, stubborn grasses without clogging while the bar can be carried to leave a short stubble.

Absolute alignment makes the Massey-Harris the lightest draft Mower.

Ask the Massey-Harris Agent
for Full Particulars



MASSEY-HARRIS COMPANY, LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1847 79 YEARS AGO

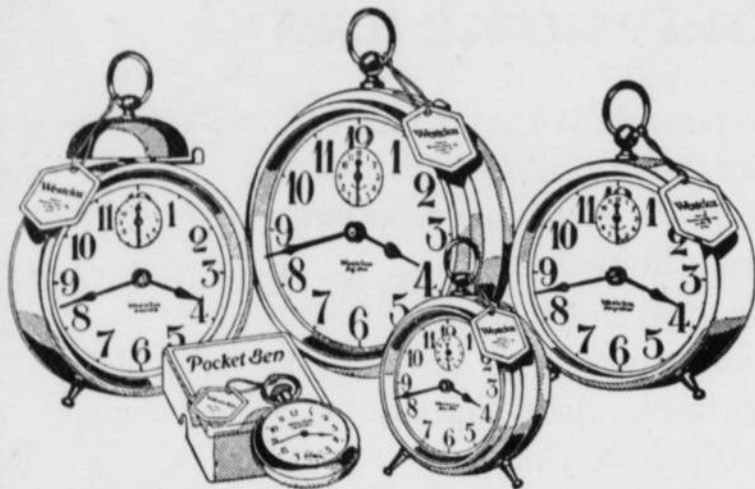
Toronto, Montreal, Moncton, Brandon, Regina, Saskatoon,
Swift Current, Yorkton, Calgary, Edmonton, Winnipeg.

Agencies Everywhere

Use the *Farmers' Market Place* to make your wants widely known

Westclox

Made in Canada



What your clock should do

FOR instance, your alarm clock should keep time and ring at the hour set. With reasonable care it should last several years.

You can choose a clock that will do all this. You can use expert judgment, from the selection of material to the inspected, tested timepiece.

Look for the trade mark Westclox on the dial. Engineers, chemists, clockmakers, become expert by years of experience, have made that Westclox their seal of approval.

You use their knowledge when you choose Westclox. Descriptive booklet sent on request.

WESTERN CLOCK CO., Limited, PETERBOROUGH, ONT.

Big Ben	Baby Ben	America	Sleep-Meter	Jack o'Lantern	Pocket Ben	Glo-Ben
\$4.50	\$4.50	\$2.00	\$3.00	\$4.00	\$2.00	\$3.00

TOWER'S FISH BRAND

WATERPROOF CLOTHING

"Takes the Wet out of Rain"

The "Twenty-Twenty"

A real waterproof coat for a definite purpose—to protect you in wet weather. Also other long coats and suits for various purposes.

Made in Canada

Coast to Coast Service

TOWER CANADIAN LIMITED
Toronto, Vancouver, Winnipeg
Halifax, Montreal 26



SELLING AT A PROFIT

The best market for used equipment is the place where the largest number of people are in the habit of buying, selling or exchanging such articles. The Guide's 80,000 readers are scattered over every district in the West, and include homesteaders,

ranchers, grain and mixed farmers. Every day some of them are looking for just what you have to sell, or they may be offering at a bargain price the very article you want. Read and use Guide Classified Ads. and watch your wealth increase.

FIELD



W. J. Smith, of the Soldier Settlement Board, in a field where sow thistle and wheat are battling for supremacy, with the chances decidedly in favor of the thistles. And sow thistles are harrassing others besides returned soldiers. In a year of plentiful rainfall, as this one promises to be, perennial weeds of this character are always more troublesome. The successful experiment at Star City, Sask., where oil was brought in by the municipality in tank cars and distributed to farmers for application over small thistle patches, is being tried by numerous municipalities in 1926.

Oats for Your District

By MANLEY CHAMPLIN

Professor of Field Husbandry, University of Saskatchewan

THE value of having varieties of seed grain especially adapted to conditions under which they are to be grown, has been known for a great many years. Local conditions vary in amount of rainfall, amount of wind and the number of days free from frost, as well as in soil and many other things that affect the crop. This makes it necessary to give attention to securing the best variety available for the condition under which it is to be grown.

On the other hand the market demands a uniform product in order to meet with the requirements of the millers and others who utilize the grain crops. This need for standardization, sometimes interferes with maximum production because it prevents the farmer from using the highest-yielding variety for his conditions in some cases. A good example illustrating this fact is the Red Durum wheat. This wheat is rust-resistant and is a remarkably good yielder in some parts of North Dakota and southern Saskatchewan, owing to its rust-resistance and large size kernels, but in spite of this, it cannot be grown very extensively because it does not meet the market requirements.

Gerlach for Western Saskatchewan

In the case of the oat crop we have a rather fortunate situation, because it is possible according to the results obtained from the different experimental stations and the University of Saskatchewan, to grow the variety which will give best results in the field and still have a product which is in demand on the market. A very complete study of the comparative yields of Banner, Gerlach and Victory oats at six experimental farms in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, indicate that Gerlach is the leading variety of the three at Saskatoon, Scott and Swift Current. The rainfall in the district represented by these three, ranges from 13 to 15 inches. The Victory oat has proved superior at Rosthern. It is located in the park country, where there are many trees. The Banner variety has given best results at Brandon and Indian Head, where the rainfall is from 18 to 19 inches per year.

If we may base our conclusions upon these results, Victory is best for the district represented by Rosthern, that

is, the northern part of the settled area in Saskatchewan. Banner is best for the south-eastern part of Saskatchewan and south-western Manitoba, and Gerlach is best for the western portion of the settled part of Saskatchewan. All of these varieties are of a type which will conform to the commercial grade or class known as Canadian Western. They all have fairly large white kernels and mature in almost the same length of season when grown under the same conditions.

Origins of Leading Varieties

If the history of a crop variety is known, it is frequently possible to prophesy with a fair degree of accuracy as to where it will be adapted. We do not know the history of all of these varieties very definitely. The Victory oat came from Sweden, where the climate is fairly humid and the land is partly wooded. It is quite natural that it would prove superior in the park country in Western Canada.

The Gerlach oats were obtained by the late Paul Gerlach, of Allan, Saskatchewan, who obtained the original sample in the United States and donated it to the University of Saskatchewan. We do not know what the origin of this variety was in the United States, but it is so very similar in type to certain varieties with which I have worked that were introduced from Russia, that I believe that it is a safe surmise that the Gerlach oats trace back to seeds which came from Russia.

The Banner oats are recorded as having been imported into Canada from New York state. It is not definitely known from whence they came to New York state, but from their behavior in the eastern United States and Canada, and from the results of the experiments just quoted, it seems that they are adapted to regions having a fairly humid climate rather than to the drier sections, and it is reasonable to suppose that these oats came to the United States from western Europe. The following table gives the results at five stations in Saskatchewan and one in Manitoba, showing the comparative value of these three varieties at each point. It is an excellent illustration of the adaptation of varieties and shows the usefulness of having experiment stations located in the different areas:

YIELD COMPARISON OF BANNER, GERLACH AND VICTORY OATS

Variety	Summary of Averages for Years Under Test					Saskatoon 1922-25
	Swift Current 1923-25	Indian Head 1923-25	Brandon 1922-25	Rosthern 1922-25	Scott 1922-25	
Banner	58.1	56.1	103.7	58.1	63.1	70.4
Gerlach	60.6	46.0	87.9	52.8	65.5	73.6
Victory	57.0	51.3	88.5	60.9	62.8	71.4

The Mustard Nuisance

"A number of years ago we had ball mustard brought into our district. The authorities ordered some crops cut, raked and burned, but the burning did not destroy the seeds. I attempted to pull by hand. It helped a lot, but years of hand-pulling got tiresome. Finally, by experimenting, I hit upon a system of cultivation that reduces the nuisance to a minimum, which, if persevered in and aided by pulling, will get rid of them entirely.

"Set aside a field for summerfallowing and disc it in the fall if possible, but at all events as early in the spring as possible. Harrow it a few days later. Disc harrow again at the end of May, followed by a drag harrow. This will settle and be easily plowed about July 1, turning under a short growth of weeds. Harrow to conserve moisture and start any small weeds left in the soil.

"If any mustard appears, harrow again. Do not suppose that the frost will kill all the mustard because some of them will grow from the old roots again in the spring.

"If you really desire to get rid of noxious weeds, you will not mind taking pains to follow the above instructions, and you will be rewarded not only with clean land, but with a yield of grain such as you never had before, and you will never fear drought. Some may fear that land worked to this extent will be bad to blow, but you will find that it retains its moisture so well that blowing will not be serious."—W. H. G., Alta.

Beans as a Crop

I have grown beans in Manitoba with marked success, always having good crops of green and dried beans. Last year, when a number in this neighborhood lost their crop, I had over 60 bushels per acre in my patch.

A bean good in one variety of soil may be very poor in another. A bean to be good for market should be either white or brown and a good cooker.

You must then select your bean for your soil—a white or brown bush bean, a heavy cropper of early maturity and a good cooker. This may only be done by trial. To make the trial secure a handful of each of several varieties of whites and browns. Plant in rows 30 inches apart and two seeds every 15 inches in the rows about May 24. Tend them just as you would any other hoed crop, only never hoe when the leaves are the least damp.

Note the earliness of each variety, the weight of crop to the area and freedom from rust. These qualities plus the cooking quality will determine the variety you are to stick to. A suitable bean should not take more than 80 days from planting to harvest and should yield 50 to 60 bushels per acre and cook tender in two and a half hours.

Harvesting is done when over half of the pods are dry. Pull the plants in the morning while damp with dew. Put in loose heaps so the wind may blow through to dry thoroughly. Beans will handle without shattering if the plants are slightly damp, but to thresh must be bone dry.

Threshing small quantities is best done by trampling with heavy boots with a twisting motion of the feet or by passing through an ordinary clothes wringer. The large crops in the interior of British Columbia are threshed in threshing corral by driving cayuses over the spread out crop.

Employing these principles a bean crop may well be grown. Sow the seed if small enough by means of an ordinary seed drill at 30 or 36-inch intervals. If too large for the drill then with the garden seed drill or the corn planter. Hoe out the growing beans to secure a stand of two plants at 15-inch intervals, later cultivating with the horse hoe and hand hoe as any other hoed crop.

The crop may be gathered by use of the horse rake and handled with a stable fork, the pulling and forking to be done in the damp of the morning. The threshing may be done on the ground by fast moving horses, or by an ordinary threshing machine without teeth in either cylinder or concaves. The machine should be run about three-quarters speed.

The lighter soils suit beans best in this climate. The distance between plants given above—15 inches—is necessary to let the sun and wind at the plants to bring them to ripening early. The crop of beans is heavier when the plants are sown at that interval than when sown thicker.

To test the cooking quality of beans put a cupful of the dry beans in a quart pot; put in plenty of soft water or well water that has been boiled and cooled; put on the fire at once (no soaking) and bring to a boil, boiling for 10 to 15 minutes. Drain the water off and put on more with a teaspoon of salt. Boil until cooked. If the beans are suited to your soil they will be thoroughly cooked within two and a half hours. If not cooked within that time do not use them. Do not soak the beans before cooking them or the test is no good.—L. E. W., Manitoba.

Got Catch on Blow-Soil

"I believe my experience in getting a good stand of grass on land that had blown so badly for years that it had been almost impossible to grow wheat on it may be of benefit to some Guide readers.

"In 1923, by seeding late, I succeeded in getting a good crop of oats on this land. This I cut leaving a good high stubble. In the spring of 1924, I disced and cultivated this stubble keeping the weeds under control until June. I then seeded equal parts of western rye and brome grass, using 14 pounds per acre, with a nurse crop of one and one-half bushels of oats per acre. The result of this was a splendid crop of green feed and as good a stand of grass as one could wish for. I seeded this with my wheat drill. The field contained 70 acres.

"Last spring I seeded 45 acres with my wheat, getting a good catch of grass and taking 33 bushels of wheat per acre from this field. As the grass does not grow enough to be of much benefit the first year, in this way you do not lose the use of the land and the grass is protected until it gets a start."—S. Williams, Alta.

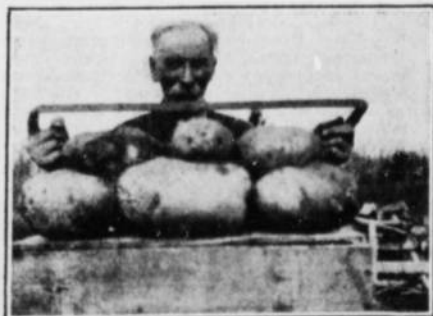
Is Truck Good Investment?

We are situated about 70 miles from the nearest shipping point on a railway. But will have a good road (when finished) to a station. Most of it a federal highway.

There is considerable wheat grown in the district, and any amount could be grown if it could be disposed of. At present the only way is to haul with horses in the winter time, taking from four to five days for the round trip with cash expenses of about \$6.00 for 60 to 70 bushels of wheat, not including time or the additional expense of horse-shoeing, etc.

Can any readers give me some idea through The Guide as to the cost of hauling wheat that distance by motor truck, and if it can be done economically with a truck? What size of truck is best? If the crop is good I will have about 2,000 bushels to dispose of this fall besides feeding all I can.

It seems to me that this information would be interesting to a good many who have grain to haul as well as the manufacturers of motor trucks.—C. A. Clark.



Some Potatoes

If you had read of three potatoes totaling a length almost equal to a two-foot rule you wouldn't have believed it, would you? But how are you to disbelieve the camera? Our printers have it that the potatoes are, by the same reckoning, as big as the buck-saw at the right of the picture. But Mr. Graham is not making any claim as big as that.

HELP YOURSELF TO HEALTH

W. K. Kellogg



You can tell it blindfolded

THE flavor of Kellogg's Corn Flakes! With milk or cream. Fresh or preserved fruit—what a treat!

Imitations cannot equal their flavor. Look for the famous red and green Kellogg carton.

Sold by all grocers. Served at all hotels and restaurants.

Send for Goldilocks and the Three Bears. Children love these beautiful cloth dolls. 12" to 15" high—in six colors. 10c and the top of a Kellogg's Corn Flakes package brings your choice. Four tops and 30c for four dolls. Fill out form below. Surprise the kiddies.

Kellogg's
CORN FLAKES

KELLOGG COMPANY OF CANADA, LTD.
London, Canada

Enclosed find.....tops and
.....cents in coin or stamps,
for which send Daddy Bear, Johnnie
Bear, Mamma Bear, Goldilocks.

(Cross off dolls not wanted)

Name.....
City..... Province..... R. R. No.

In Thousands of Canadian Homes

MASON & RISCH PIANOS

are proving their lasting qualities and unequalled value.

YOU are safe in taking the advice of thousands of owners of the Mason & Risch Piano that it is the most durable and most satisfactory piano you can buy. As a musical instrument it has received the praise of the world's great pianists. Its fine tone improves with age.



SOLD ON EASY TERMS DIRECT FROM OUR FACTORIES TO YOUR HOME AT A BIG SAVING IN PRICE

Sample Bargain from our Exchange Department:
Gerhard Heintzman Piano, Beautiful Walnut Case Price \$425

Mason & Risch Limited

344 PORTAGE AVENUE, WINNIPEG

Also at Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, Nelson and Vancouver
Large selection of Victor Records. Prompt attention to your orders.



Easy to Tie or Untie with Beatty Stanchions

WITH Beatty Stanchions you don't go up between the cows to tie or untie them—you simply walk down the passage in front of them. You can tie six—or untie four—cows, while you would be handling only one with cow chains. Think of that saving of time and labor, every day for years!

You can work the Beatty Stanchion with one gloved or mittened hand. The lock is strong, simple and absolutely sure.

In case of fire the saving of a whole herd has been due to the ease with which they were set free from Beatty Stanchions.

Investigate this modern form of cow tie before installing any other kind. It saves you time and labor, keeps the cows clean and comfortable, lasts a lifetime and is reasonable in price.

Drop us a card to-day.

The Price \$39 per Stanchion including fittings. The Price \$39 per Stanchion including fittings. Tab Winnipeg. Tab Edmonton.

Dept. 680-O Winnipeg, Man. Dept. 680-O Edmonton, Alta.

Liberty Grain Blower

ELEVATES GRAIN BY AIR

Sure, powerful air blast elevates 30 feet. Fills bin or car in one operation. Cleans, dries, saves all the grain. Grades it up. No scooping. No chains. No wear of buckets. AMAZING LOW PRICE.

One Man Operates

Simple, light, durable; easy for 1 man to move and handle. Clover Separator attachment pays for itself in 2 hours.

FREE CATALOG

LINK MFG. CO., Dept. A, Portage La Prairie, Manitoba, Canada.



Science proves the danger of bleeding gums



COAST defense protects the life of a nation. gum defense the life of a tooth. On the gum line danger lies. If it shrinks through Pyorrhea decay strikes into the heart of the tooth.

Beware of gum tenderness that warns of Pyorrhea. Four out of five people over forty have Pyorrhea—many under forty also. Loosening teeth indicate Pyorrhea. Bleeding gums, too. Remember—these inflamed, bleeding gums act as so many doorways for disease germs to enter the system—infecting the joints or tonsils—or causing other ailments.

Forhan's positively prevents Pyorrhea, if used in time and used consistently. As it hardens the gums the teeth become firmer.

Brush your teeth with Forhan's. It cleans the teeth scientifically—keeps them white and clean.

If gum shrinkage has already set in, start using Forhan's and consult a dentist immediately for special treatment.

35c and 60c tubes All Druggists

Formula of R. J. Forhan, D.D.S.

Forhan's Limited Montreal

LIVESTOCK

Likes the Tamworth

WE bred Berkshires for 10 years, and as long as the hogs that now grade thick smooths, graded as they then did, selects, we stuck to Berkshires. When the grading system was put in operation we saw the need of a change and switched not to Yorkshires but to the other bacon breed which has never been specially pushed forward by the government—the Tamworths—and we are very well pleased with them.

"We may say here that those we feed are not the long-legged strain. The only length of leg they have is the long tapering shoulder and ham, giving less fat and more lean meat. We would ask which part of the hog fetches for the packers the highest price. Is it the heavy cheek, coarse neck, wide, fat shoulder and short ham overhanging with fat of the lard type, or is it the long, deep bacon side, neat tapering shoulders and hams of the bacon breeds?"

"The bacon breeds are more active, have a deeper lung capacity and are therefore better growers and better feeders, and make equally as economical gains as the lard types.

"Neither is the use of milk after weaning necessary, as most of our breeders can testify. We find that ours thrive very well by giving them as a milk substitute a quarter-of-a-pound of digester tankage daily to each, costing a little under a cent a day. That is the most expensive feed they get, and other feeds consist of oats, mostly fed whole, costing 40 cents a bushel. To finish them we use a mixture of finely-ground meal, three parts oats, two parts barley and one part frozen wheat. In cold weather they get all the warmed water they need. Also a little salt, lime and wood ashes at all times.

"By these methods we can raise market hogs to weigh 200 pounds in six months in summer and in seven months in winter. They have no better shelter than poplar poles covered by a good depth of straw. This is, of course, not extraordinary, but it works out quite profitable taking one year with another.

"For those who will follow raising and feeding of bacon hogs, not rushing into the business in a large way, getting tired of it and getting out again, but going steadily on making one side line of many lines of their business, reward will always come to them."—H. Farmer, Sask.

Stock Keeps His Fallow Clean

"Nearly everyone has his own ideas of summerfallow. I am passing mine on for what they are worth.

"Four years ago I had 280 acres to summerfallow. I started an eight-horse team disking before plowing early in May, but I figured that in the time it took me to double disk this land the same power could have plowed half of it, besides I could not see where the results justified it so I discontinued it in favor of the following: I divided my half-section in two fields running a four-wire fence across the middle, leaving a quarter in each field. I next took land I was going to summerfallow and plowed it early, worked it down and seeded to brome grass about 18 acres on each side of this fence.

"I then started plowing as soon as seeding was finished and harrowed it down and have the cows and young stock run on it. The brome comes on early in the spring, and the volunteer grain and buckwheat comes up in the summerfallow and it makes a good pasture. I have a lane running to the far side. I have no trouble keeping my summerfallow looking black. It is surprising how the cattle will spread out over a field pulling weeds and they have the brome to fall back on. Last summer I added eight acres of sweet clover and about 25 head of cattle and horses ran on it all summer.

"I doubt the value of continually

working land after it is plowed. Except in case of a heavy rain I fail to see the good of it. If fallow is handled in the way outlined above it gets the manure which the cattle tramp into the land and is well packed. It is hard to find a square foot that has not a hoof mark on it and it reduces cost of production.

"In case the weeds get too much of a start on the cattle, I have a duckfoot, and two or three days with it reduces the feed until the cattle can control the weeds again. I only have pigweed and buckwheat, but I have lots of them. The only drawback is drinking water for the stock, but I have a lane to water so I have solved that problem.

"I have often wondered how some farmers make it pay who spend so much time on the land, as the increased bushels don't seem to pay for the work. I cut the brome for hay the year I crop the land. I cut eight large loads of good hay off the 18 acres last summer."

—Harvey Hanson, Alta.

Stallion Worked With Mares

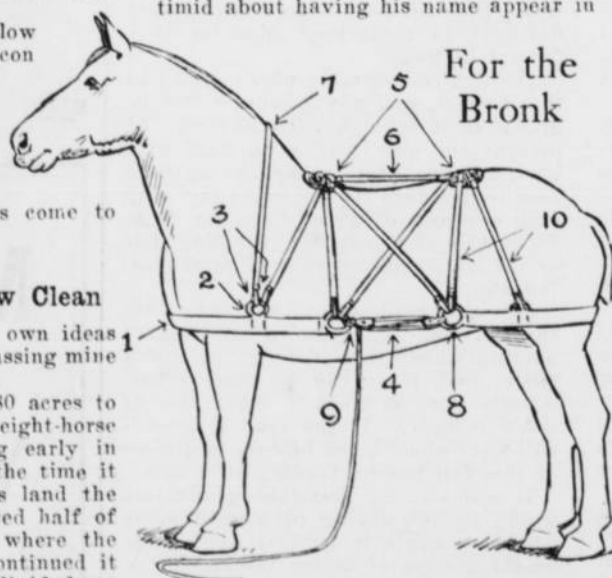
"In regard to working stallions to help pay for their keep, I might relate an experience of one of our neighbors.

"He owns a nice Clydesdale horse that had captured second prize at the Royal Winter Fair, but he found it a poor paying proposition when horses dropped in price, so he decided to work this stud on a three-horse team, as he was an animal with a good disposition. The stallion worked well for the first half-day. He was hitched up with two mares in foal.

"On the second day he was hitched up on a walking plow with a young horse, which he immediately proceeded to kick. Before long he had the young horse down and made an effectual getaway. When the stallion was again hitched up and driven with a mare he went along peacefully, and was as good a worker as there was on the farm. The owner now works him regularly and breeds a few mares every year with him."—J. E.

Shorthorns, Legumes and Brains

A certain Hamiota farmer, who is timid about having his name appear in



For the Bronk

This is a device used by F. H. Johnson, Coronation, Alta., for breaking snaky bronks, and he declares that it has given him good satisfaction. "I have found it very useful," he says, "for branding, clipping, shoeing, trimming tails, and also when covering mares to prevent sire from getting injured."

There is no expense in making this harness as most farmers have a spare set of harness from which they may obtain two sets of breeching. A couple of rings, two straps, and a soft lariat rope or a wire stretcher do the rest.

The following explanation goes with the numbered parts: 1, breechings; 2, extra ring strapped on breeching seat; 3, snaps to allow quick fastening or unfastening; 4, small wire stretchers with self lock; 5, four back straps cross to opposite breeching rings; 6, extra strap connects top breeching rings; 7, extra strap over neck; 8, take quarter straps off the left side and on right side use them to connect breechings; 9, hook to allow quick unfastening when putting harness on or off; 10, lengthen straps on both sides so as to let breeching seat well down to top of legs.

After horse is tied up, blindfold him with a horse blanket, and you will find that the horse will stand while the harness is being put on.

print, brought a mixed car load of cattle and hogs to the Winnipeg stock yards on the last day of May, the gross return on which was just a few dollars under \$1,400! In this car were eight head of cattle and 30 hogs. The hogs graded 100 per cent. select, and he received a premium over and above the regular premium allowed for selects under the hog-grading regulations, selling for \$14.15. The cattle topped the market for that day at \$7.20.

This highly-profitable load is the outcome of practicing good judgment in feeding, breeding and in astute marketing. Six of the eight cattle were raised on the farm where pure-bred Shorthorns have been the rule for many years. Inside feeding is the rule in the Hamiota district, and on this particular farm sweet clover forms a big part of the ration. Indeed, this farmer's name is closely associated with sweet clover propaganda in Manitoba. Lastly, it may be said that for four successive years he has always marketed his winter-fed cattle on the same day of the year, close study of market figures indicating that the high price of the year is reached in the fortnight centring on June 1. The stock were sold by McMillan and Rutherford.

One Acre of Silage

The Kansas Experiment Station reports a feeding trial that shows in a striking way the value of silage. The experiment demonstrated that one acre of feed put into the silo is worth as much as two acres fed dry. It shows also that silage without grain is worth as much as dry feed with grain.

This feeding trial was conducted with 100 steers that were on feed for 90 days. Dr. McCampbell, of the Kansas Agricultural College stated that these cattle, now partly fat, will not have the capacity for as large additional gains this summer on grass as will the thinner cattle, for a steer can get only about so much fat on grass anyhow. But the silage fed steer will sell better than a thinner animal, or if held will become grass fat for an earlier market ahead of the usual late summer rush.

Green Scum in Trough

There are two ways by which green scum can be kept out of a wooden water tank. One is to arrange a cover which will fit over the top of the tank and keep out the light when the tank is not in use, arranged so that it would close by means of a weight or spring except when held open. As the green algae grows only in the presence of light, a cover would help a great deal in keeping down the growth.

The other remedy is to keep a small bag of copper sulphate crystals handy and dip this bag into the tank full of water for a minute or two occasionally when the scum shows a tendency to get a start. An occasional use in this way will have no bad effect on livestock, although very much might be dangerous. Sprinkling a little lime in the trough every few days is also said to help.

Economizing on Pasture

Last year we herded sheep upon summerfallow on which Russian thistle and lamb's quarter were the chief weeds. The lambs grew more rapidly upon the green succulent weeds than upon grass, showing their preference by never grazing in the hay sloughs, either before or after cutting. During the heat of the day the flock should have shelter, either in trees or in sheds.

The herding of the sheep was more than paid for by:

1. The increased weight of the lambs.
2. The weeding and packing effect on the summerfallow.
3. The summerfallow being fertilized in a finely divided form readily available to plants.

Sweet clover alone should be sufficient for wintering ewes and the lamb crop should be a healthy one provided that the ewes are well exercised daily in tolerable weather.—Oswald Peck, Alta.

Let's Consider the Rye Crop

Continued from Page 1

The Key to Success

Stubble is the best for seeding winter rye in because the ground is settled and firm. Such ground does not thaw out so soon in the spring. After the first pronounced thaw we frequently get a prolonged cold spell. If the rye has commenced growing and the sap is up in the blades, examine the crop early in the morning before the night's frost disappears. The blades will be burst and a small seam of ice will be seen in the cracks. As soon as it becomes warm enough the ice melts, the blades burst, and that is the last of that plant.

Rye is not like spring wheat which has the power of recuperating after it has been frozen down to the ground. I had my early sown spring wheat frozen off three times in 1924, and yet, barring the effects of rust, it turned out to be a good crop. Not so with fall sown grains. They can lay almost bare of snow covering and be a good crop, although it must be admitted that a deep snow covering helps to hold the frost in that much longer in the spring.

So it is that I emphatically counsel against sowing rye on a well prepared seed bed. Planted on summerfallow in September or October it is almost sure to be a failure. Such land is loose and porous and the heat of the sun penetrates to quite a depth before it has any effect on the stubble land. Let anyone that doubts this go on a summerfallow early in the spring after a few warm days. They will discover that harrow teeth will sink to their accustomed depth on summerfallow, while on nearby stubble fields they will not penetrate to half an inch. Sowing on stubble is the whole secret of success in growing winter grain.

Don't Repeat

Here's another one. Never seed rye the second time running on the same land. I have seen it tried and the proof is very convincing. Sow it on any other stubble, but not on rye stubble.

It should hardly be necessary to add the precaution against sowing ergotted seed. Ergot in the seed will increase a hundredfold and produce a rejected crop when offered on the market. It cannot be utilized for stock as other damaged crops can, because ergot is a dangerous stock feed.

Ergot is easily detected. The purplish black grains are usually larger and longer than sound seed. Some of it is about the same size as the rye and for that reason is difficult to remove by ordinary fanning mill methods. Nothing but hand picking will do the trick. The ergot when planted does not grow up as the rye, but forms a fungus growth in the ground that attacks the grain in heading season. I have noticed that in wet summers there is more ergot in the grain. If no ergot is seeded there is not likely to be any in the crop.

Feeding Rye Hay

A word about rye grown for green feed. When it is wanted for this purpose it should be cut before there is any sign of blossom. If cutting cannot be done at this time, it is well to leave it and let it ripen, as the blossom gives off a pollen dust which animals do not like and which is injurious to them, especially to horses. They cough as though suffering from a bad cold. Horses with heaves or other respiratory troubles are much affected. I have heard farmers who think very highly of rye as a hay crop—farmers who would rather have rye hay than timothy—acknowledge this drawback.

Some farmers will declare that their cattle do not like rye hay and will not eat it. In these cases I like to blame the farmer himself. It is just as true that stock will in many cases refuse sweet clover and another nutritious feed when they first make its acquaintance. There is a simple way out of the difficulty. Start them on about one quarter of the amount of the new feed and gradually increase it. After a few days of careful feeding livestock will leave the ordinary roughages for rye hay.

More rye; cheaper fallows; fewer weeds. It is a natural sequence. It is the thing that Manitoba stands most in need of today!

MAKES
HENS
LAY

MAKES
POULTRY
PAY

CHICKADEE
YEAST FOOD
for POULTRY

Rich In Vitamins
**INCREASES EGG
PRODUCTION**

Keeps poultry healthy and active
Ask your Poultry Supply Dealer
E.W.GILLET CO. LTD.
TORONTO, CANADA.

Read the Classified Ads.

HAIL INSURANCE

DON'T
WAIT UNTIL
IT
HAILS



SEE
"THE HOME"
AGENT
NOW

ASSETS
EXCEED **86 MILLION DOLLARS**

How potato profits were boosted \$127 per acre



W. E. F., of Wellington County, Ont., regularly sprayed certain rows of potatoes in his field with Bordeaux mixture. When the potatoes were dug it was found that the sprayed potatoes yielded 185 bushels per acre, giving him a profit of \$127 more per acre than he made on the unsprayed potatoes.

Why this tells you to buy Mobiloil



Figure the few cents extra you pay per gallon for Mobiloil as you do the cost of spraying. Mobiloil users find that Mobiloil cuts down the big costs—repairs, overheating and carbon troubles. By the year, Mobiloil provides the very cheapest lubrication you can buy.

And note how long Mobiloil lasts in your car, truck and tractor. Mobiloil frequently cuts oil consumption as much as 10% to 50%. That's a big saving in itself.

Different kinds of feed vs. different grades of oil

The cows, chickens and pigs on your farm require different feeds. And the engines you have on your farm probably require different grades of Mobiloil. One grade for your car, another for your tractor, possibly an entirely different grade for your truck, and your farm lighting and stationary engines.

Each of your engines has been carefully analyzed by the Mobiloil Board of Engineers. The Mobiloil dealer has the Mobiloil Chart which is a certain guide to scientific and economical lubrication. 609 makers of automobiles and other automotive equipment approve this Chart.

Get in touch with the nearest Mobiloil dealer. Ask him what grades of oil you should use. Let him supply you with your season's requirements now. You can make a saving on barrel and half-barrel orders of Mobiloil.

If you want your car to run smoothly and powerfully, using less gas and oil, if you want fewer repairs and greater satisfaction—you will find real help and guidance in our book, "Correct Lubrication." Write Imperial Oil Limited, 56 Church Street, Toronto, for a free copy of this useful book.

Make the CHART your guide		1926				1925				1924				1923			
NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS AND MOTOR TRUCKS		Summer		Winter		Summer		Winter		Summer		Winter		Summer		Winter	
		A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Cadillac		A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Chandler		A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Chevrolet		A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Chrysler 6		A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
(other mod.)		A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers		A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Durant 4		A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Essex		A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Flint 80		A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
(other mod.)		A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Ford		E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin		BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Hudson		A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Hupmobile		A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Jewett		A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Lincoln		A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Marmont		A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
McLaughlin Buick		A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Nash		A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Oakland		A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Oldsmobile 8		A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
(other mod.)		A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Overland		A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Packard Eight		A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
(other mod.)		A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Paige (Pass.)		A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Pierce Arrow		A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Pontiac		A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Reo		A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Star		A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Studebaker		B	Arc	B	Arc	B	Arc	B	Arc	B	Arc	B	Arc	B	Arc	B	Arc
Willys Knight 4		A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
(other mod.)		A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc

GARGOYLE
E.L.V.
Mobiloil
Make the chart your guide

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED
MANUFACTURED BY VACUUM OIL COMPANY

Marketers of GARGOYLE MOBIL OIL in Canada

A Labor-Saving Barn

The feed is in the middle with the stalls along the sides

By W. D. TREGO, Arrowwood, Alta.

I HAVE often wondered that so little thought seems to be given to saving of labor in the planning of barns. In 95 per cent. of the barns the hay is all lifted clear above the backs of the stock in the barns either by man power or by the slow processes of hay forks or slings, and it must be held there by expensive timbers and lumber. After it has been stored away with all the expensive labor, and the time comes to feed it to the stock, the chore-man must climb to the hay-loft and carry it to the top of each stall and poke it down through some kind of an opening to the mangers below.

My style of a barn is to provide for stacking the hay right on the ground by the least possible labor, and simply roof it over and build a lean-to on each side for the stock so it can be fed right from the hay-stack into the mangers. This plan not only saves labor but material in construction, which on most farms is of equal importance to the saving of labor. The size will depend entirely upon the amount of stock to be provided for and the amount of money to invest, but the following will provide for about 16 horses and five cows and a year's supply of both roughage and oats.

A Built-Over Haystack

Provide for a haystack 32 feet long by 25 feet wide and 30 feet high by laying a concrete foundation about 12 inches wide and 12 inches high for the frame to rest upon and make the framework out of two-inch by six-inch studdings 20 feet long, set at 24-inch centres, and on that put a good hip roof.

Suppose you want your barn to face to the south, make the long way north and south only, framing up the south end to a height of four feet and leave the next 10 feet for double doors through which the hay can be rolled in by means of ropes to fill the barn.

The barn can be filled to the roof by the wagon load by simply providing a rope net for each wagon rack of half-inch rope, providing about six ropes crossways of the rack and three lengthways to hold them together.

If an ordinary bundle rack is used, with ends built up in the regular manner and with the sides of the racks open, a pole should be bolted on to the top corner posts on one side and cut the ropes long enough so that the ends of each cross rope can be fastened to it by giving the end a half-hitch around the pole. One rope should be placed about a foot from each end and the others at regular distances apart so as to make the distances between the ropes about equal. They should be long enough so they will reach from the pole down to the rack and across the rack, and hang down so as to just clear the ground if there is no side provided on that side of the rack.

If a side is provided it should not be over two feet high and the ropes should be long enough to go up over the top of the side and hang down a foot or more so they will not be

covered by the hay and be easily found when the load reaches the barn door.

Take six more ropes and cut them about 40 feet long for a 32-foot barn, so that they may be attached to six studdings at the back end of the hay-barn, up about six feet from the ground, by simply giving each rope a half-hitch around the studding. Do not tie any knot in the end of the rope or it will be hard to pull out from under the hay when you have the first layer of hay in. Let each rope drop down to the ground and lie along straight to the big door at the front and make a small loop in the end.

Then drive six spikes in the door sill and leave the heads about an inch above the sill. The spikes should be spaced so they will be about the same distance apart that the cross ropes are on the ray racks. When the wagon drives in with the load of hay for the barn, drive up so as to have the low side of the rack toward the barn door and right close up to the door sill.

The end of the six cross ropes on the rack should be attached to the six long ropes in the barn by simply slipping the end of the net rope through the loop on the barn rope after it has been lifted off the spike on the door sill.

Three more ropes are cut about 75 feet long and all tied into a large iron ring or clevis and left on the ground at the north end of the barn. The other ends are brought into the barn through a doorway in the gable end just above the plate. It is about six feet wide and four feet high, hinged so as to drop down outside.

A good strong roller is placed on the inside at the bottom of this door, made of a pole about six inches in diameter with a good iron pin in either end and set to revolve in a hole in a two-inch by eight-inch piece spiked securely to the wall, back a foot or more from each side of the window. This provides a roller for the draft ropes to run over to prevent wear and friction.

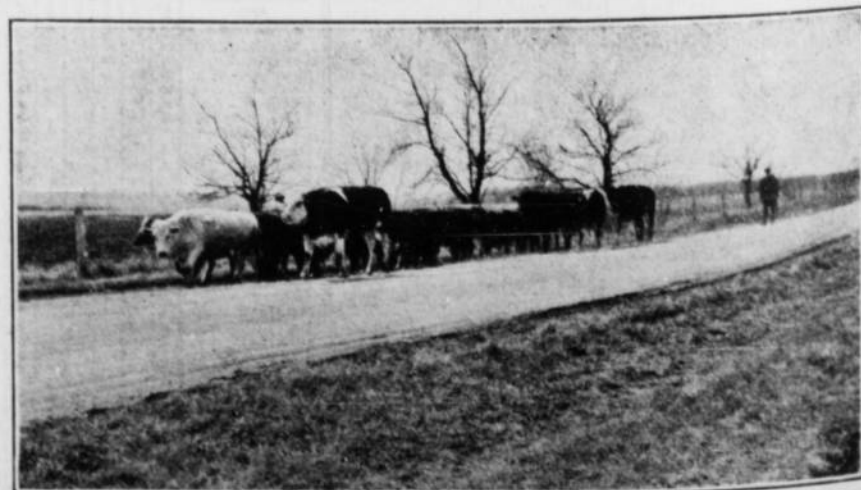
The other ends of the ropes, after passing in over this roller, are taken to the front of the barn and on top of the load of hay, and the end of each rope fastened to two of the ends of the rope net.

Another rope is provided about 80 feet long and left coiled up on the ground on the south side of the load of hay. At this time one end of it is tied to the front cross rope of the net on the rack so it will run over the top of the rack.

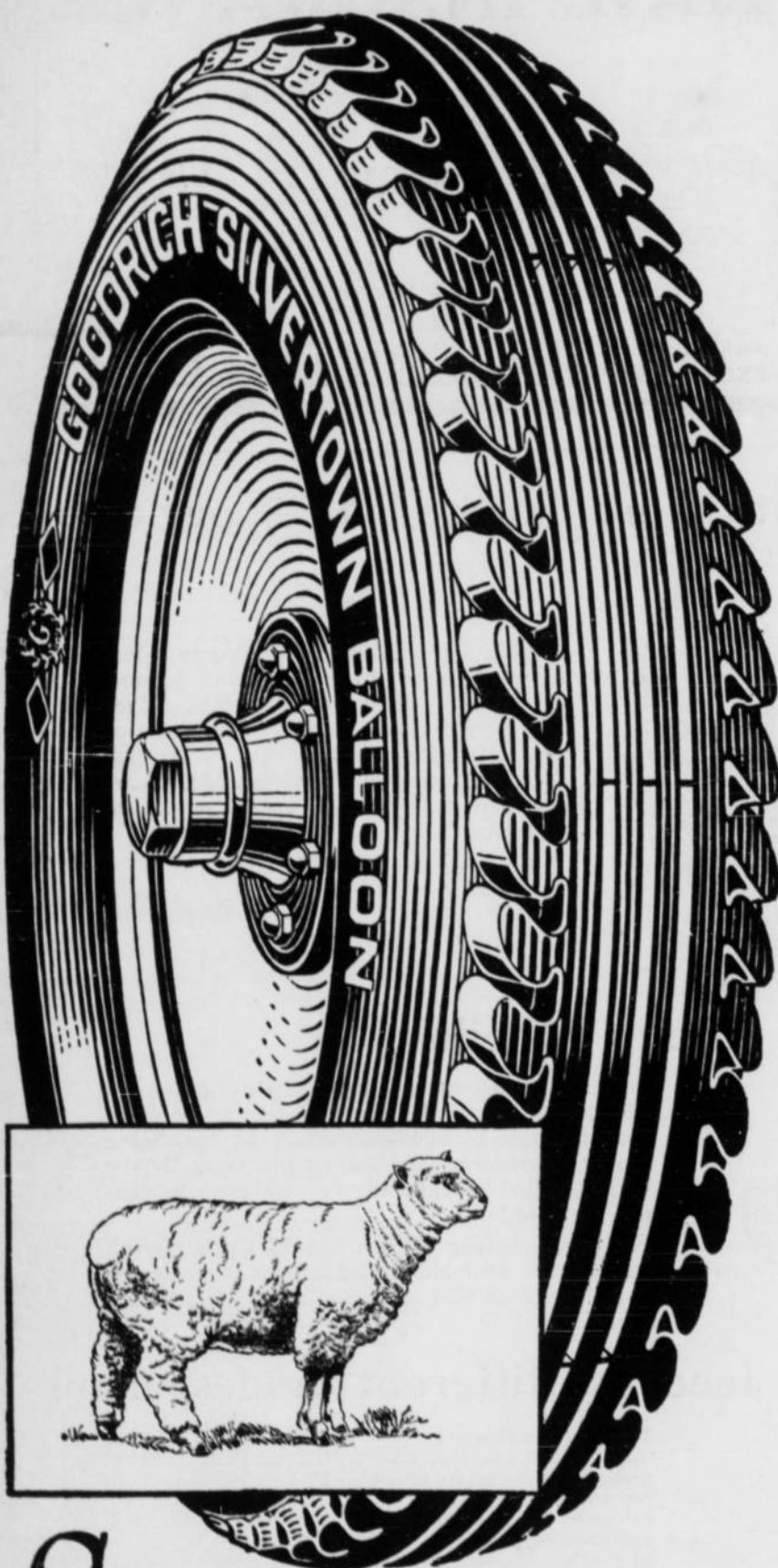
Roll Hay Off Wagon

Now hitch a team to the ring in the other end of the three draft ropes and drive them straight out from the barn and the entire load will roll off the rack and down on to the ground floor and back to the back end of the barn.

When this is done unhitch the team and the man on the rack can draw the ropes all back in place by the long rope which was coiled up on the ground but is now strung out from the rack to the net which has been pulled clear through the barn.



Bound for Great Britain. Export steers leaving Brandon Experimental Farm.



Southdowns & Silvertowns

Both took years to develop. . . . Both are hardy and dependable. . . . Both at the head of their class. Like pure-bred animals, Silvertowns are "Best in the Long Run". There's a Goodrich dealer near you.

Canadian Goodrich Company, Ltd., Kitchener, Ont.

F-4

Goodrich
Silvertown
CORD TIRE
"BEST IN THE LONG RUN"

Is Neighborliness Dying Out?



This is not a daily scene on a bonanza farm. It is just the visiting neighbors coming down the home stretch.

Guess they haven't eaten yet, by the look on their faces.

The old and the new co-operate in an atmosphere of friendliness.

The outfits that took part in the Haddon Bee, ready to start after the noon meal.

(The pictures are from Arthur J. Lawrence)



The pictures on this page breathe the essential spirit of country life. It would be almost impossible to find its analogy in city life, but every year sees it repeated on prairie farms.

When C. H. Haddon returned with his wife from Ontario this spring, he was a sick man and unable to proceed with his farm work. A couple of dozen neighbors breezed in one fine morning with 20 outfits, and before the sun went down 60 acres of stubble had been converted into a wheat field.



"Not around Birtle!" say these farmers

Water! Water! Water!

The Fuller & Johnson Farm Pump Engine is considered by its many thousands of users a guaranteed water supply for the stock, for the house, for sprinkling lawns, watering gardens, washing windows, and automobiles, fire protection, etc.

This engine is air cooled, can't freeze, won't overheat. Comes complete. Fits any pump—direct connected. No belts, pulleys or extras needed.

Very economical on the use of fuel. Runs 12 to 15 hours on 3 quarts of gasoline. Pumps 100 to 1000 pails per hour.

Write for free catalog 17B. It tells all about the Farm Pump Engine, and how it is used to get plenty of fresh water.



FULLER & JOHNSON MFG. CO.

Engine Specialists—Established 1840

626 Palm St., Madison, Wis., U. S. A.

Because it SAVES All the GRAIN—

1st Every Year with



And a Fordson—

Threshing rigs go one way 'round one year, and the other the next, don't they?

Then on the average the best you ever get is the middle of the season, first one year, last the next, or always in the middle.

You're first every year with the 4 Threshermen, the Big Cylinder, the Man Behind the Gun, the Steel Winged Beater and the Beating Shakers. They send the last kernel to the wagon box and none to the straw pile.

With your Fordson or other small tractor and a Nichols & Shepard 22 x 36 farm size thresher you're always first—first in the season and first in the quality and quantity of the grain saved.

The Red River Special threshes all grains and seeds.

Each thresher is equipped with Roller Bearings, —Alemite-Zerk Lubrication—and Tilting Feeder. The price is reasonable and the practically all steel construction very strong.

NICHOLS & SHEPARD

In continuous business since 1848

The Red River Special Line

280 Marshall Street

BATTLE CREEK

MICHIGAN

Be 1st
This Year

with a Red River Special. Then make money threshing for your neighbors.

This book will give you complete information on how the 4 Threshermen will put you 1st this year. Send for your copy.



—it SAVES the FARMER'S THRESH BILL

Make your wants widely known through *Classified Ads.*

Majority Endorsement of the NEW TIRE WARRANTY

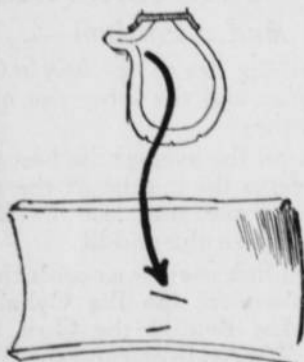
WITH the advent of spring and heavier tire buying, the majority of motorists are appreciating the benefits of the revised tire warranty announced January 1, 1926. This warranty gives full guarantee against defects of workmanship or materials for 90 days from date of first road wear (180 days in the case of solid tires).

You can now buy the tires you need with the assurance that you are paying only a fair price—a price not increased by losses imposed upon the manufacturer by the habitual adjustment seeker.

Hundreds of thousands of dollars will now be saved on the purchase price by the big majority of motorists who do not seriously abuse their tires. So that you may not innocently abuse your tires, the Rubber Association of Canada publishes information to assist you.

Too Low Air Pressure

IN recent years the comfort of Balloon tires has created a tendency on the part of those still using high-pressure tires to very materially reduce their air pressure. In turn, many users of Balloon tires have been tempted to seek further increase of riding comfort by carrying too little air, even in Balloon tires. Both Balloon and high-pressure tires are sharply susceptible to injury if the proper pressure for the load carried is not maintained.



In Balloon Tires

To the left is illustrated the shape of a Balloon tire with too low air pressure when coming in contact with a curb, stone or other obstacle at a fair rate of speed. You will notice that on one side of the tire the air is completely displaced, permitting two points of the tire to be solidly hammered between the rim and the projection encountered.

The next illustration to the left shows the damage done. This becomes apparent on the inside of the tire, because the rubber on the outside of the tire is less susceptible to scar.

The injuries illustrated above can be satisfactorily repaired by competent tire repairmen.

How to Avoid These Tire Injuries

In addition to driving with reasonable care, the way to avoid these mishaps is to buy tires of a size adequate for the load to be carried and then to keep them inflated in accordance with the maker's recommendation. This information regarding tire size and inflation can be obtained from good tire dealers.

To guide you in maintaining the desirable inflation it is necessary that you have a pressure gauge. If you are using Balloon tires use a Balloon tire gauge, do not rely on a high-pressure gauge for low-pressure tires. The high-pressure gauge is not designed to register the small fluctuations of air pressure which are sufficient to cause injury to low-pressure tires.

**Tire Manufacturers Division
The RUBBER ASSOCIATION of CANADA
Reford Building, Toronto**



In High-Pressure Tires

The illustration to the right gives a sectional view of the position of a high-pressure tire under the stress of a bump providing the tire contains too little air. The wall of a high-pressure tire is thicker and the action is that of turning the tire inside out—of placing tremendous strain on the inner plies and compressing the outer part of the tire.

The next illustration to the right shows the resulting injury, which is also first apparent on the inside of the tire; but later frequently results in a blow-out through the tire.

News of the Organizations

United Farmers of Alberta

With the membership increasing at a rate unprecedented since the spectacular growth immediately preceding the election period of 1921, and with largely attended and enthusiastic conventions proceeding in the various constituencies, the U.F.A. is actively preparing for the provincial election to be held on June 28, when the U.F.A. government having lived out its full term of five years, will go before the electorate. The work of organization is being energetically taken up by the locals.

An appeal has been made to the whole membership of the association for funds to assist in carrying on the campaign. President Wood has filled a number of important speaking engagements in behalf of the government, and Premier Brownlee and the remainder of the cabinet have entered upon a vigorous campaign, basing their appeal on the government's record of achievement.

Controllable expenditure is now \$1,100,000 less than when the government came into power in 1921, and finances and administration have been placed on a sound basis.

Candidates have now been nominated by the U.F.A. in 29 of the 60 constituencies, and within a few days there will be a representative of the association in every constituency of a predominantly agricultural character. In the city of Edmonton, the appointment of J. F. Lynburn, one of the leading barristers of the city and a lawyer who has had no political party affiliations in Canada, to relieve the premier of the attorney-generalship, has been welcomed by a large body of citizens, and Mr. Lynburn's election as one of the members for the city is anticipated.

Saskatchewan Grain Growers

Since our last report arrangements have been completed for a series of nearly a hundred picnics, covering the whole of the 16 districts of the association, all of which are to be held during the month of June. In addition to the president and vice-president of the association, the district directors and officials of the Women's Section, and several well-known former officials will act as speakers at these gatherings. The latter include Hon. J. A. Maharg, Andrew Knox, R. M. Johnson, Mrs. McNeal, E. S. Whatley and others, all of whom will no doubt be welcomed in the particular districts to which they have been assigned.

Fees still continue to be received at the Central Office at a satisfactory rate as compared with previous years, and there seems to be every prospect that by the time of the amalgamation convention, the membership of the association for 1926 will be at least equal to that of 1925 at the time of the last annual convention. The series of picnics mentioned above should help greatly to secure this result.

Amalgamation Arrangements

The one absorbing topic at the present time is the coming conventions of the association and the Farmers' Union, on July 13 and 14, to be followed by a joint convention of the two bodies on the 15th to consummate amalgamation. Another meeting of the joint Amalgamation Committee was held at Saskatoon on May 17, when considerable progress was made towards complete agreement. Several contentious matters were cleared out of the way so far as the members of the committee were concerned. As a result of their discussions the rights and privileges of life members of the S.G.G.A. will be safeguarded by the new association. The definition of a bona-fide farmer was enlarged to the satisfaction of all. It will now include any owner or occupant of a cultivated farm or ranch, and the wife, son and daughter of such owner or occupant, and also the son and daughter of any operator of a farm who are resident on the farm. All of these will be eligible for membership in the new association provided the clause is acceptable to the delegates to each separate convention.

The question of the Trading Department of the S.G.G.A. was also fully considered, and it was agreed that when amalgamation takes place this department will be taken over by the new organization as a going concern. Then when the first general convention of the new body is held, the whole question will come up for review, and can be dealt with by the delegates and debenture holders in the light of circumstances prevailing at the time.

United Farmers of Manitoba

Summer rallies are now the order of the day, with President A. J. M. Poole, Field Organizer McIlwraith and other speakers busily engaged. This summer the work is being concentrated largely in Provencher, Selkirk, Dauphin and Lisgar federal constituencies to which the U.F.M. districts correspond. The rallies take different forms in different districts. The most important event in Provencher will be the U.F.M. Chautauqua at Morris. There will be a program of inter-local sports and addresses by Hon. F. M. Black, Dr. Bailey and Prof. H. C. Grant, of the M.A.C., Mrs. McGee and Miss Mabel Finch.

In Dauphin district the rally will take the form of an inter-local picnic at Silverwood, on June 18. Addresses will be given by Premier Bracken and Mr. McIlwraith. In Selkirk and Lisgar districts educational conferences will be held, three in each district. The points suggested in Selkirk are Gimli, Riverton and Arborg, and in Lisgar, Morden, Manitou and Crystal City.

In addition this is the month for U.F.W.M. conferences arranged in each district by the woman director for that district. Ten of these have been arranged and more will follow. More women's conferences are being held this year than ever before. Addresses will be given on immigration, the work of the women's association, public health, education and kindred subjects. Some feature of young people's work will be featured wherever possible. All conferences open with devotional exercises and at each there will be a supper with set tables.

Saskatchewan Livestock Pool

The first organization meetings of the Saskatchewan Livestock Co-operative Marketing Association, Limited, were held at Bulyea and Govan on June 3. At both these meetings it was unanimously decided to form locals of the association. Both these points had recently organized local associations on a contract basis to ship co-operatively, but those attending decided to enter the larger marketing organization.

The campaign is being conducted with a view to forming locals including shipping points that will market 100 cars of livestock per year. For this reason the campaign is being placed in the hands of committees who have in view the formation of a local covering definite territory. Of course this applies to farming districts where collective shipments must be made. At the time of writing, organization is under way in the Perdue, Delisle, Melfort, Maple Creek, Gull Lake, Kisbey and Alameda districts, besides those already mentioned. It is expected that at least 25 locals will have been formed by the end of June.

Alberta Wheat Pool

During the past week the Alberta Wheat Pool has completed mailing to each individual member of the pool, a statement of the number of bushels which he has delivered to the 1923-1924, and also the 1924-1925 pool, together with a statement of the amounts which have been held to his credit in the commercial and elevator reserves of the association.

The cut-off date for the pool of the present year has been announced as July 15. Ballots for the elections of delegates to the annual meeting of the pool pending the close of the poll on June 22, are being received in large numbers at the head office. The Alberta pool now has 36,377 names on its membership list, and a total of 231 wheat pool locals have been organized.

Canadian Council of Agriculture

The Canadian Council of Agriculture was represented by the secretary, J. W. Ward, before the Agricultural Committee of the House of Commons, at Ottawa, on June 1 and 2, when the bill to amend the Canada Grain Act, known as the Campbell amendment, was under consideration. This bill, which has the support of the Council, proposes to insert in the Grain Act a section making it clear that a farmer having a car load of grain stored in a country elevator may call for delivery of that grain according to his storage tickets to any terminal elevator in the western inspection division designated by himself. The act as at present in force gives the owner of the grain the right to designate the terminal point, but makes the country elevator responsible for weight and grade only when shipped to a terminal elevator chosen by the country elevator. The wheat pool which was represented before the committee by several of its officials also supported the amendment.

The Canadian Council of Agriculture will also be represented at sittings at the Board of Railway Commissioners which are opening at Winnipeg, on June 14, to hear submissions regarding the general revision of freight rates throughout Canada, which has been undertaken by the board by direction of the Dominion government. Amongst the requests to be made by the council are the following:

"Reduction of freight rates on grain and livestock over the N.T.R. portion of the Canadian National Railways from Armstrong to Quebec, to the lowest rate at which the Canadian National Railway can operate without loss; reduction of the rate on grain from Alberta to British Columbia points for domestic consumption which is now approximately double the rate to Vancouver for export; reduction of the rate on butter from points in Western Canada to Montreal, and the removal of the discrimination which still exists in freight rates on grain both to Fort William and Vancouver between points equal distances from destination."

It will also be pointed out that of the freight traffic originating in Canada, agriculture provides more than one-third of the tonnage handled by the railways, indicating that the prosperity of the railways depends to a very large extent upon increased agricultural production which can only be secured through fair and reasonable freight rates.

Manitoba Poultry Pool

The Manitoba Poultry Pool, through its president, Mr. Landreth, is proposing to organize the district between the lakes in the course of the next month.



W. A. Landreth

Outside of this no membership drive is immediately contemplated. The chief organization work this season is the consolidation of the territory already covered. Some local districts in between chief shipping points are not fully organized, and

these will be covered.

The poultry culling program will be announced about June 20, and in the poultry culling work the association has the fullest co-operation of the Extension Branch of the Provincial Department of Agriculture.

In the first pool period, ending May 15, over 20 cars of eggs were handled from the different stations. Over 90 per cent. of the shipments went East, many of them were sold direct to exporters and went into the export trade.

One of the remarkable things about the egg situation is the way egg prices have been holding up in comparison with quotations on American markets. When eggs were quoted in New York and Chicago at 30 to 31 cents per dozen, the farmers of Manitoba were

getting that price through the pool.

Alfalfa Seed Growers

The Grimm Alfalfa Seed Growers' Association of Alberta Limited, of which Don. H. Bark is manager, is a co-operative organization of alfalfa seed growers with head office at Brooks, Alberta. This organization was formed in 1923, for the purpose of marketing co-operatively all of the genuine Grimm alfalfa seed produced on the eastern section of the C.P.R. irrigation block.

The organization marketed its first seed in 1923, a total of 71,577 pounds. During 1924, a total of 257,046 pounds was marketed, and in 1925, a total of 189,153 pounds. The distribution of the 1925 seed was as follows: Sweden, 2,205 lbs.; Germany, 200 lbs.; United States, 109,500 lbs.; Alberta, 61,000 lbs.; and 16,095 lbs. to Saskatchewan, Manitoba and British Columbia.

The association now has a total of 182 members, 93 of which produced and marketed seed in 1925.

This organization handles nothing, nor do the growers produce anything but genuine Grimm seed. The growers' fields are inspected regularly each year by inspectors sent out by the Dominion Seed Branch. The seed is later inspected after cleaning in the cleaning plant, and if found satisfactory the sacks are sealed and the seed registered. The association has one of the most up-to-date and efficient cleaning plants for alfalfa on this continent. The plant is equipped with a Clipper cleaner, an Eddy centrifugal cleaner, a dryer and a scarifier. The quality of the seed put out by the association is second to none as is evidenced by the high placings secured at Chicago and other seed shows.

Saskatchewan Seed Growers

The Saskatchewan Registered Seed Growers' Co-operative Association Ltd. leased the quarter million bushels, six-story Gillespie plant at Moose Jaw last fall and carry an option to buy in the near future. The new arrangement has worked exceptionally well and a consistently high quality product has been turned out at all times. The most modern equipment available for a plant of this kind is installed. A two-ton electric freight elevator connects all floors this season.

Due to the development of diversified farming in the West and particularly in Saskatchewan, there has been a strong demand for forage crop seeds and the directorate decided to assemble and distribute early and suitable varieties of northern grown corn seed, brome and western rye grass, sweet clover seed, millet, alfalfa and timothy. In this our first year of real activity in the sale of forage crop seeds, some 15 car loads have been assembled.

The sale of registered seed wheat, oats, barley and flax continues to grow and about 30 per cent. increase in gross value returns over the first season will be reported to the shareholders in annual session in July.

In the face of the Fordney tariff of 42 cents a bushel on wheat, two car loads of this seed were shipped to South Dakota. Enquiries from the Dakotas have been strong, but 42 cents is almost an insurmountable hurdle. Two thousand bushels of registered Marquis wheat was shipped to Argentine Republic, South America. This is the first substantial shipment of pedigree seed wheat to this southern hemisphere from Canada, and these wheat growers intend to use the above shipment for foundation stock.

This marketing project has enlivened registered seed business generally in Saskatchewan. Much greater quantities are being sealed up and sold each succeeding season.

There seems to be no doubt, that if 90 per cent. of Saskatchewan wheat growers used registered seed, Saskatchewan's wheat crop would be increased on an average of at least two bushels an acre.

Saskatchewan Poultry Pool

The egg and poultry pool of Saskatchewan has now been in operation for two months, and has paid out to its members in advance payments approximately \$101,000. At the end of May, the pool had handled its fiftieth car of

A Bank for the Farmers of Canada

FARMERS can consult with this Bank with the knowledge that their problems will be understood and their banking requirements efficiently handled. We have made a special study of the financial needs of farmers, the difficulties they encounter, and their ways of doing business.

BANK OF MONTREAL

Established 1817

HAIL INSURANCE

Place your Insurance with a Western Farmers' Company

Farmers' Fire and Hail Insurance Co.

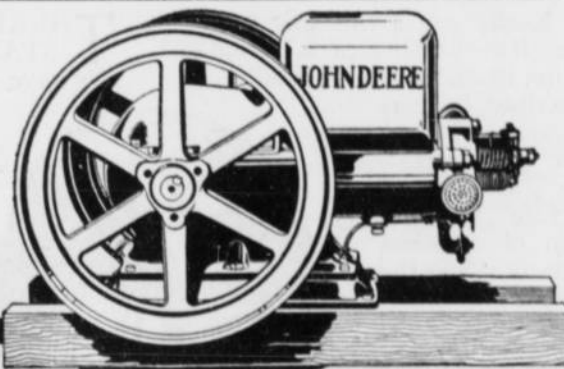
Policies Fully Guaranteed by

Union Insurance Society of Canton Ltd.

A British Company with Assets exceeding

\$40,000,000⁰⁰

INSURE WITH OUR LOCAL AGENT



Protected and Oiled Like the Motor in Your Car

Now you can get a farm engine with working parts just as completely protected against metal-cutting, trouble-making sand, dust and dirt as the motor in your car—an engine with a simple automatic oiling system that is just as effective in keeping the working parts well lubricated as the automobile motor. It's the

John Deere Farm Engine

The Enclosed Engine that Oils Itself

You can appreciate the extra years of better service the John Deere will give you, the fewer adjustments and fewer repairs that will be needed, because you know the value of fully protecting and thoroughly lubricating the working parts of an engine.

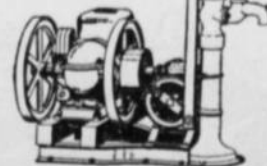
John Deere engines are built in 1-1/2-, 3- and 6-H. P. sizes. Can be furnished with portable truck.

Before you buy an engine make it a point to see the John Deere Type E. If your John Deere dealer can't supply you, write us.

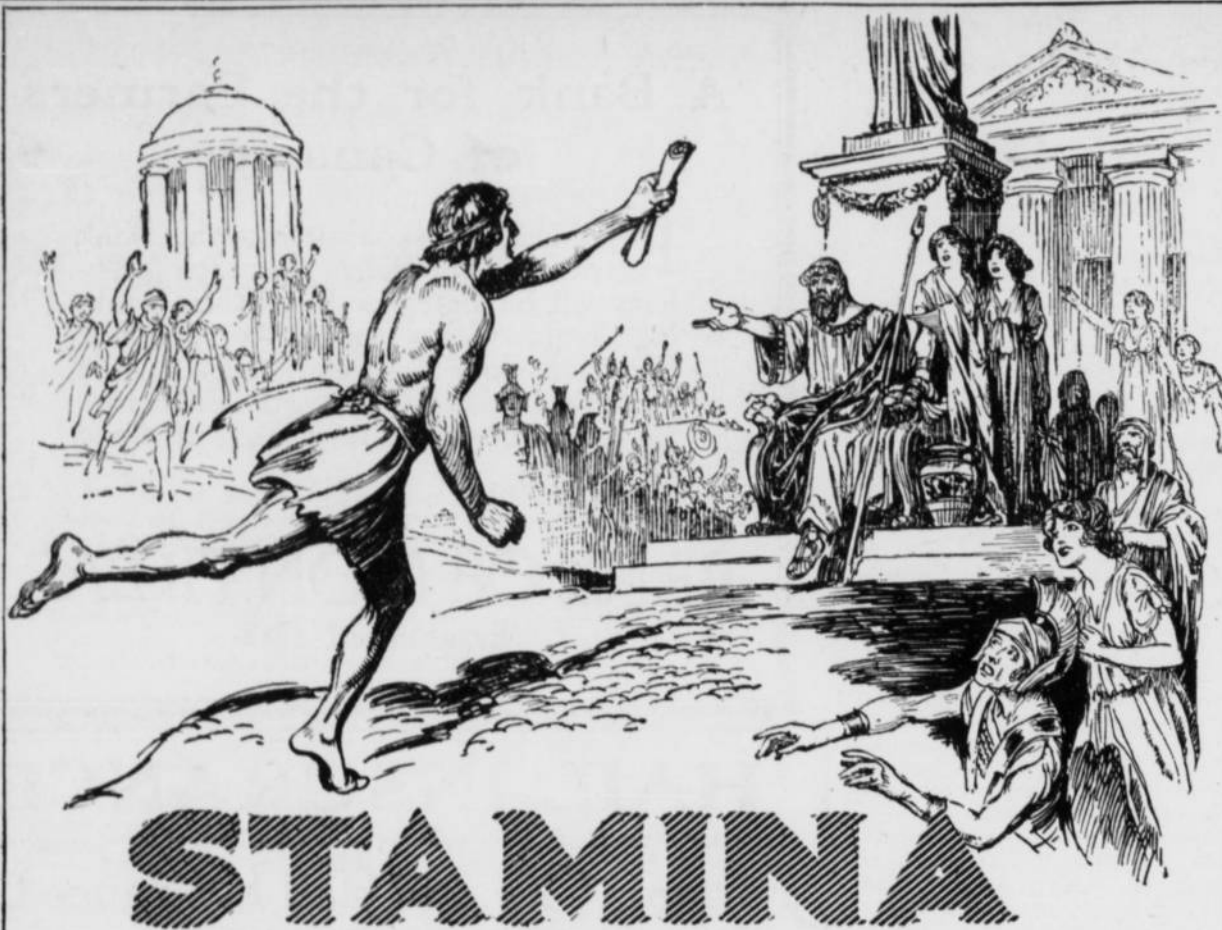
THIS FREE BOOKLET tells you about the many other superior features in the John Deere Type E. Also, get free account book, "Bookkeeping on the Farm," by writing to John Deere Plow Co., Limited, Winnipeg, Calgary, Regina, Saskatoon, Lethbridge or Edmonton, and asking for Booklets WO-6 10

HERE'S A REAL PUMPING OUTFIT

It's the John Deere Type E Engine and the John Deere Enclosed pump jack. Compact, simple—no gears or belts for the stock to get into. Worm-and-gear-drive on jack, fully enclosed and operates in oil. Pump jack sold separately for use with belt.

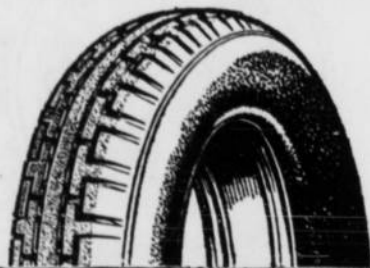


JOHN DEERE
THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY MADE FAMOUS BY GOOD IMPLEMENTS



IN 490 B.C., when the Greek Army of 9,000 defeated 40,000 Persians and saved Greece from a devastating invasion, the good news was carried from the battle field of Marathon to Athens, 25 miles, by a runner, whose feat is famed in history. The vitality, the STAMINA to run 25 miles at full speed, has challenged the admiration of every generation for 2,400 years. STAMINA, the ability to endure the shattering strain that breaks the weak, is the ambition of the athlete and the ideal behind the tires that are "built better to wear better".

YOU can hardly say a tire has "life", yet the characteristics of a genuine, high-grade tire, like a "Gutta Percha" Tire, are best described by certain comparisons. To say a Tire has "Strength", "Endurance", "Vitality" and "Long Life", in spite of the strain of ceaseless driving, is to say it has the STAMINA that gives mileage and economy.



THERE are amazing instances of the STAMINA of "Gutta Percha" Tires. We have records from customers who are living witnesses of service and endurance from "Gutta Percha" Tires that seem most extraordinary. Long mileage with tires still good; long use, with no expense for up-keep; prove the STAMINA of "Gutta Percha" Tires.

"GUTTA PERCHA" BALLOON CORD TIRES "Built Better to Wear Better"

GUTTA PERCHA & RUBBER, LIMITED, TORONTO

ATTENTION! Threshermen and Grain Growers of the West

The present is opportune to prepare for threshing. If interested in the purchase of a threshing outfit, consult Sawyer-Massey Co., and get the benefit of ninety years' manufacturing experience in Canada.

The WALLIS TRACTOR occupies the same high position in the Tractor field as Sawyer-Massey Separators do in comparison with other grain threshers. Its accurately machine-cut gears enclosed in a bath of oil, removable sleeves in cylinders, pressed steel frame, roller bearings and other modern features fully justify the title, "AMERICA'S FOREMOST TRACTOR".



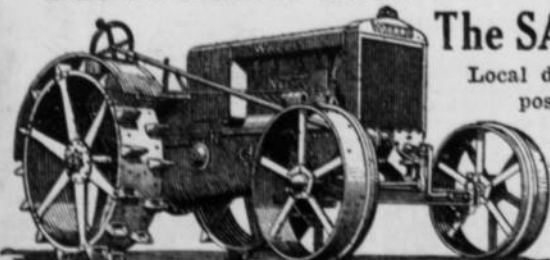
The SAWYER-MASSEY Famous Steel Separator

Local dealers and owners of Sawyer-Massey machines have at their disposal a service from several western branches, which is a valuable consideration. Write our nearest office for information.

Sawyer-Massey Co. Limited

Head Office and Factory: HAMILTON, ONT.

Branches at Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton and at 860 Beach Avenue, Vancouver



15-27 WALLIS TRACTOR
SAWYER-MASSEY CO. LTD.
SOLE CANADIAN DISTRIBUTORS

eggs, some of which were sold and some put into storage.

The educational advantages of the pool are already beginning to show themselves. Up to date the percentages of grades have been: Extras, 24 per cent.; firsts, 49 per cent.; seconds, 26 per cent.; cracks, 4 per cent.

This is considerably higher than the Dominion government reports on inspections shipped out of the province during the past two years, and tends to show the advantages of direct shipping and candling as soon as possible after the eggs are laid.

The pool is now working on a culling campaign for its members. The idea being to have men go into districts where there are sufficient members to make, at least, a half-car load of poultry, and cull the flocks, weeding out the non-producers and old fowl. Two men will work in a district, and as soon as they have sufficient flocks culled, cars will be loaded and the birds marketed for the members. Payments will be made for these birds at the car doors with an initial cash advance payment, a further payment being made after the birds are marketed. This is looked upon by the pool, not only from the standpoint of getting its members a little more for their fowl by shipping them at a time of the year when the markets are not so congested, but also with a view to raising the standard of the flocks by removing the birds which are merely eating feed and not producing. It is the pool's aim to ultimately replace these flocks with a better breed of birds so as to increase the productivity of the poultry in the province. Both the Department of Agriculture and the University of Saskatchewan have realized the importance of this work, and have offered every assistance possible.

A drive is being put on by the pool, during the summer months, to sign up new members. The present membership is 16,656. The objective of the new drive is 30,000 contracts by fall, but it is expected this will be exceeded, as even during seeding not a single day passed but what some contracts have come in, and in some instances, districts have signed up solid.

Manitoba Wheat Pool

The field service of the Manitoba Wheat and Coarse Grain Pools is active in answering the demand from the country for help in forming local pool elevator organizations. About 20 local associations have been formed this summer. The cut-off date for this year has been announced as July 15.

The annual meeting of the pool will be held at Brandon, July 28-29. The annual meetings of locals will be held during the month of July. Some 90 of these meetings will be held prior to the date of the meeting at Brandon. Their purpose will be to elect officers of the locals and delegates to the central meeting. Each local is entitled to one delegate for the first 75 members, and a delegate for each additional 50 members. Local meetings will also appoint shipping committees of three for each shipping point within the municipality. The organization of locals is on a municipality basis.

The total membership in the wheat and coarse grain pools is now over 17,000, and altogether there are over 26,000 wheat and coarse grain contracts, many of the members being contract signers in both wheat and coarse grain pools. The pool has an organization of 170 crop reporters reporting every week on crop conditions. The efficiency of their work is indicated by the fact that all crop reporters are reporting regularly every week.

Regina Livestock Conference

At the interprovincial conference of officials representing the livestock pools of Alberta and Saskatchewan and the United Farmers of Manitoba, held in Regina, on May 28, the history of the Alberta Pool was outlined by Mr. Bevington. Mr. Claypool, secretary of the Alberta Pool, outlined the manner in which the sign-up had been conducted. In answer to a question from Hon. C. M. Hamilton, minister of agriculture, C. Rice-Jones, president of the U.L.G., explained that the Alberta Pool authorities had a 50 per cent. representation of

Turn over to Page 37

The Cook's Vexations

Some possible reasons for failures in the Kitchen

By MARGARET M. SPEECHLY



HAVE you ever been mortified to find that the boiled icing for a "company" meal has refused to stay put and is running over the edges of the dish? There are two possible reasons for its being sticky instead of

soft and fluffy. Either the syrup was not boiled long enough or the proportion of egg white and syrup was not quite right. The sugar syrup should be boiled to the soft ball stage or until it threads, but the best way of testing it is to use a candy thermometer which tells you exactly when the right temperature is reached. I find that 244 degrees Fahr. ensures an icing that does not run and yet is not hard or granular. The addition of a tablespoon of corn syrup to the mixture is a distinct improvement as it gives the icing a creamy consistency that is very attractive. It also aids in keeping the mixture soft for a few days. But even though the syrup is boiled to the right temperature the icing sometimes won't set. This may be due to the egg whites being extra large, so in that case you will have to use your judgment about cooking the syrup a little longer than usual. To ensure a perfectly smooth icing be sure to pour the syrup on to the stiffly-beaten whites. If you attempt to do the reverse, failure will result because the whites become cooked and form unsightly lumps.

I'm sure you'll agree that a dish of ice cream topped with hot chocolate sauce is scrumptious, but it loses some of its attractiveness if the sauce has "grained." This can easily be overcome if the chocolate is cooked with part of the hot water. Then the sugar and the remaining water are added slowly. This prevents the oily particles of the chocolate from separating and floating on top of the sauce.

Jelly That Refuses to Set

One of the most discouraging things in cookery is a pineapple jelly that stubbornly refuses to become firm. It happens in the best regulated kitchens if chunks of fresh pineapple are added to a gelatin mixture, but if the canned fruit is used there is seldom any trouble. Here's the reason why an innocent looking pineapple straight from the fruit shop acts in such a freakish manner. It contains an enzyme or ferment perfectly harmless, by the way—which prevents a gelatin mixture from becoming firm. However, if the fruit is boiled gently for a very short time the enzyme is destroyed and the jelly will set as usual. That is why canned pineapple does not cause any trouble. When using this fruit it is a wise precaution to increase the quantity of gelatin by a half, if you want to be perfectly sure of a firm jelly.

What a disappointment a curdled custard is, and it usually happens when you want a particularly nice sauce. To avoid separation of the mixture do not cook it too long or too rapidly. Good results can only be obtained when a double boiler is used as it prevents the custard from boiling. Never allow the water underneath to bubble rapidly if you wish to avoid curdling. Stir the mixture constantly until it thickens and immediately remove it from the fire—one minute longer may spoil the custard. To determine when it is done dip the bowl of a silver spoon into the mixture and as soon as it becomes coated, cooking should cease. Curdling is caused by the hardening of the protein in the eggs which results in the custard becoming watery. Suppose you happen to over-cook the mixture there is still hope of redeeming it if it has not gone too far. Take the pan off the fire without a moment's delay and set it in the coldest water available to stop further cooking. Then beat vigorously with a Dover until the mixture is foamy

on top and smooth throughout. Unfortunately this stunt will not work if the curdling has gone too far, but if it has only just commenced it acts like a charm.

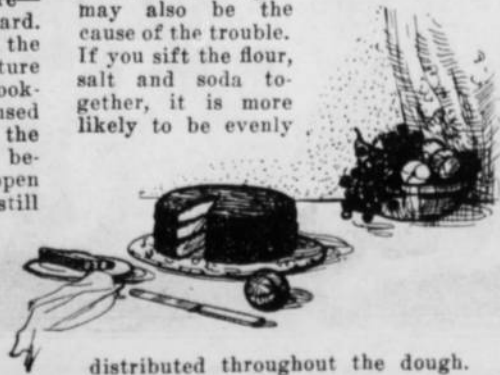
The same principles hold good with a baked custard which becomes watery and full of holes if put into a hot oven or if it is cooked for too long. The extreme heat coagulates the protein of the eggs and causes it to separate. The best way of avoiding a failure is to set the baking dish in hot water and to have a very moderate heat. If the mixture or the water surrounding it boils, a watery, holey custard will be the result. Holes are also caused by beating the eggs too vigorously with the milk. This entangles air which expands with heat and spoils the custard.

Fluffy Meringue

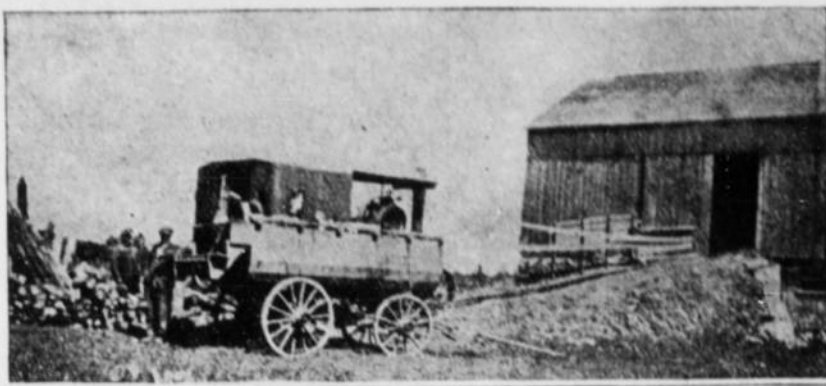
While we are on the subject of eggs, have you ever seen a fluffy meringue emerge from the oven shrivelled and tough? Either the heat was too intense or insufficient sugar was used or perhaps both of these faults were responsible for the failure. Meringue being mostly white of egg becomes toughened by a high temperature and falls quickly. In order that it may hold its shape and remain fluffy the heat must be very moderate—in fact only just enough to set it and dry it out. A meringue about half an inch deep requires 18 minutes for this, while a thicker one needs longer, but the temperature must be no higher or disaster will result. Very often people do not put in enough sugar to make the meringue hold its shape for several days without becoming beady. From two to four level tablespoons of sugar—preferably fruit sugar—are necessary for a perfect meringue. The smaller amount can be used for a very sweet dessert. When made in this way the meringue will also be tender and golden brown in color. Always allow a pie filling or pudding to cool before putting the meringue on top.

A mysterious thing may happen to a savory dressing to which fresh sage was added. Even though it was mixed stiff before stuffing the fowl it ends up by thinning out until it is positively runny. Nothing could be more disconcerting, especially if the minister and his wife or someone else is coming for supper. The cause of the trouble lies in the fresh sage which contains an enzyme or ferment that acts upon the starch of the bread or cracker crumbs and changes it from a solid to a liquid. To avoid disappointment never use fresh sage but bake it thoroughly in the oven to destroy the enzyme and use it in the dry state.

Have you ever wondered why an occasional batch of biscuits has yellow specks and smells a little queer? You are probably in the habit of using the same quantity of baking soda for each batch, but the milk varies in sourness which accounts for the difference in results. Soda and sour milk combine to form a gas which raises the mixture but if more soda is used than is necessary to neutralize the acid the surplus remains in the dough causing an unpleasant flavor and yellow spots. Half a teaspoon of soda is sufficient to neutralize a cup of very thick milk, but is far too much for milk that has just turned, so it is necessary to regulate the quantity of soda used. A quarter of a teaspoon for each cup of milk when it is just commencing to thicken is quite sufficient. Mixing the soda with the liquid may also be the cause of the trouble. If you sift the flour, salt and soda together, it is more likely to be evenly



distributed throughout the dough.



"JUST BOUGHT ANOTHER"

"Our first Klingtite Belt was purchased from you about five years ago. This belt gave us such good service that we have since purchased Klingtite Belts for both our outfits. The first belt we purchased is still in good shape and grips the pulleys better than anything we have ever used. The best recommendation we can give you is the fact that we have just bought another Klingtite Belt for our other outfit."
—Overholt Bros., Zurich, Ont.

The Goodyear Klingtite Belt saves time and money for every farmer who uses it. It is a powerful belt, built with an understanding of what a belt ought to be to do a good job on the farm. It holds the pulleys in a slipless grip. Works easily and freely in any weather. Puts an end to belt troubles and bother. Far outwears ordinary belts. Requires no dressing and needs no breaking-in.

Goodyear Belts are made in endless type for engine drives and in cut lengths for lighter drives. They are sold by Goodyear Farm Service Stations.

Goodyear means Good Wear

GOOD YEAR
MADE IN CANADA
BELTS

TRACTOR REPAIRS

If your Tractor needs overhauling, we are in good shape NOW to handle your repairs before the usual

Rush Before Harvest

We **SPECIALIZE** in Regrinding Tractor, Automobile and Stationary Engine Cylinders, and we guarantee every job we turn out.

We operate the largest and best equipped Machine Shop and Foundry in the West.

We manufacture **MASTER GEARS AND PINIONS** for all the popular tractors, and can save you money.

Write for our Price List.

Riverside Iron Works Ltd.
Dept. G.G. - Calgary, Alberta

ENJOY A WONDERFUL HOLIDAY AT THE
Calgary Exhibition and Stampede JULY 5 to 10, 1926

FULL OF THRILLS

Opening on Monday morning with the Grand Stampede Parade, with Miles of Indians, Cowboys, Old Timers, Mounted Police and Chuck Wagons. Nine Bands and 1,500 Horses.

Closing Saturday night with a Mammoth Fireworks Display.

EXCELLENT DISPLAY OF LIVESTOCK and INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITS, HORSE RACES, INDIAN RACES, GOLDSTREAM GUARDS' BAND, CHAMPIONSHIP COWBOY CONTENTS, COWBOY BALL, MORNING STREET DISPLAY.

REDUCED PASSENGER FARES

Free accommodation bureau for rooms, apply to Dan Whitney, Pres., Alberta Hotel Assn., Calgary. Exhibition entries close June 19—Stampede entries close July 1.

N. J. CHRISTIE, President. GUY WEADICK, Manager, The Stampede.

E. L. RICHARDSON, General Manager.



**Free
booklets**
on the care and
feeding of babies
will be sent you
for the asking

**Borden's
EAGLE BRAND
Condensed Milk**

The Borden Co., Limited

MONTREAL 20-26

"Eastlake"

Galvanized Copper-bearing
"Metallic Shingles"
Fire, Lightning, Rust and Storm
Proof—Makes Water by Condens-
ing Dew and Frost.

Western Steel Products, Ltd.
Amalgamated with Metallic Roofing Co.
WINNIPEG Ltd.

Branches:—Regina, Saskatoon,
Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver 13

**FREE
GIFT**
Send
Only 8
Names

Just send us the
names and addresses of
eight girls you know—4
in your neighborhood
and 4 in other towns.
TOGETHER WITH
THIS AD. We will im-
mediately send you
this beautiful imported
Bead Necklace—

ABSOLUTELY FREE

Positively everyone who
sends us the names and ad-
resses of eight girls with
this ad. will receive the neck-
lace as our FREE GIFT. We
will also explain how you can
get a handsome

WRIST WATCH
14K White Gold
Filled Case

or an **Eastman Fold-
ing Camera, Rogers
Nickel Silver set, gen-
uine Fur Scarf** and
other valuable articles FREE.
Only those sending in
names and addresses of
8 girl friends together
with this ad. will receive
necklace FREE. Hurry!
GREAT LAKES MDS. CO.
340 West Huron St.,
Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.
Desk C200

Our Distinguished Visitor

DAME Rachel Crowdy, one of the most outstanding English women of the day is a visitor to Canada, and has already delivered a number of public addresses in Eastern cities. Dame Rachel has won international fame for the fact that she was principal commandant of the V.A.D.'s during the Great War. She is also one of the few women who hold office in the secretariat of the League of Nations, being chief of the Section for Social Questions. Her visit is planned so that she may give Canadians some idea of the scope and results of the League's activities in social matters.

In an address to the Montreal Women's Club, Dame Rachel said: "Peace means something more than material disarmament. I think nothing more can be done to abolish war than by getting economic conditions better throughout the world and by assuring the rights of the desolate, the oppressed and the child." Speaking directly of health work undertaken by the League she told the assembled women that: "Fifty years ago germs were extremely patriotic and kept within the boundaries of their own countries. In these days of steamships and airplanes, germs fly faster than anything else in the world except gossip. The League says that the news of the cause and prevention of disease must travel faster still."

Again, speaking in Convocation Hall, Toronto, Dame Rachel said, in connection with this same subject, "that one of the important steps taken had been the establishment of the Singapore base for the collection and dissemination of the facts of the epidemic disease in Asiatic ports. Information is collected from 76 ports at the expense of the League and telegraphed to Geneva every Friday. These facts are broadcasted. Officers say that this has completely changed quarantine conditions. It is planned to set up another such a base in Africa. A system of exchange of doctors between countries has been arranged, whereby doctors may visit foreign countries for a period of six weeks to study medical methods. Special sub-committees have been appointed to study questions such as cancer, tuberculosis, sleeping sickness, anthrax and malaria."

Dealing with the opium traffic, Dame Rachel said that when the League took over this work from the Dutch government in 1919, the control of the opium traffic was ratified by only 19 countries. Today it is ratified by 56, all of whom are members of the League. One of the first difficulties the League had to face in connection with this serious question was a socially unawakened public opinion. People had not begun to realize the difficulties of protecting their own frontiers. Dame Rachel said that the League could claim a 60 per cent. success due to the fact that the four chief countries—India, China, Turkey and Persia—are covered by the League's activities. India has now undertaken to end the export of opium within five years, and Persia has expressed a desire to find a substitute crop for opium. Import and export certificates are now in effect in 40 countries which means that no manufacturer can export drugs to a country until he had a certificate from the government which is not given until the government receives from the purchas-

The Countrywoman

ing country a certificate giving reasons for buying. Dame Rachel was not discouraged over the failure of the opium conference. She believed that the publicity given it by the press would eventually bring a better result.

In July a report is to be made by the League on traffic in women and children, which Dame Rachel said she believed would be one of the most human documents yet published by that organization. Investigations have been going on for months in different countries in connection with this traffic, which has always been shrouded in mystery.

In all her speeches Dame Rachel has made a strong plea for an enlightened public—that it is only when people understand and think about social questions that affect all nations can we hope for real progress.

One Small Union

I wonder how many women suffer from "the endless task," but why make it endless. I did. Now I don't, and I know which way I like the best, and in which way I accomplish the most in a day.

I happen to have a small girl at home, with no brother or sister playmate. One day the discussion arose with a friend, about the advisability of a parent playing with her children. The parent in the case under discussion, was induced to come and have a game of tennis with her grown up son and daughter. Much to their surprise, she beat them. Then, and only then, they learned that not only could she play tennis, but that she had been a tennis player of note, as a girl.

"But," I said to my friend, "how can I possibly give the time to play anything with my wee girl, I have all this work to do, day in and day out, and it simply has to be done?"

"Sure you can," was the answer. "You surely can spare half an hour a day. You haven't any idea what good you may accomplish by doing so."

So I began to search my mind for ways to squeeze in a little playtime after school. I thought of something that had been said about organized play, and how necessary a part of life play was. I thought, perhaps if I had something to look forward to besides work, work, work, never ending, I might be able to speed up.

This is the plan upon which I finally decided. I work steadily for eight hours, only taking time for meals, from the time I rise, making all the short cuts in the work I possibly can, and I do not plod, I hurry. Then I rest for two hours.

"Now," I hear someone say, "that is something I could not do."

Well, neither can I, always. The very first day I organized my Workers Union of one, Mr. Husband, who was

supposed to come home and take a setting of eggs to the station, failed to make his appearance, and I had to jump out of the bath, scurry into my clothes, and rush to the station.

I was tired, but I had promised Miss Daughter that if she would hurry home from school, I would play ball with her. When she arrived she was quite well satisfied to have me sit on the step, and throw the ball for her to strike. When we were through she said:

"Mother, wasn't that fine? Isn't it funny, that is the first time you have ever played with me." And she is eight years old!

However, I stuck to my plan, in the main, though I nearly always, even in those two hours, am compelled to feed my chickens, give my hens green feed or water, and, later on, possibly the bees will refuse to recognize, or have any consideration for the union. But these breaks in the routine are frequently offset by someone coming in and breaking in on my work hours. After my two hours rest, and short play with my child, I can quite cheerfully tackle the evening work, with chickens, cows and cooking.

I try to plan something attractive every day for the wee lass to hurry home for, even if it is only to hurry home that I may wash her hair, as little Miss Flapper likes to have her hair nice and fluffy.

I am accomplishing more work, getting more play, and am creating an atmosphere of hope instead of discouragement.—Emilie L. Wilkins.

The Tideway of World Affairs

News dispatches from Paris during the past month have devoted considerable comment to the arrival in that city of 25 prominent American suffragists. They are attending the International Women's Suffrage Congress which is to be held at Sorbonne. Nearly every nation is to be represented at this congress, and it will likely give an added impetus towards securing of the franchise for women in France, one of the countries which has not yet granted that right.

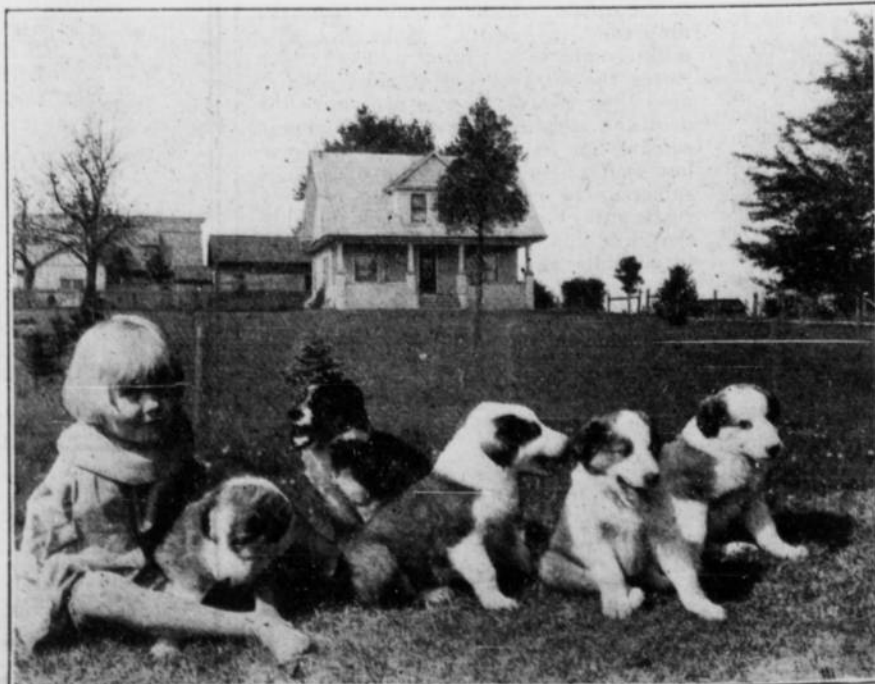
And while speaking of France it is interesting to note that during the past season the minister of agriculture, the council general of the Sein, and the agricultural associations proposed dowries for country girls. The scheme put forward was intended to induce girls to remain in the country and settle on farms. It was not made clear how funds could be raised for such a purpose.

Women are now eligible for all Indian legislatures but the men already in the legislatures have the choice of voting for their admission or against.

Bobbed hair was the reason given by the Berlin Stock Exchange for the bankruptcy of a firm of feather importers.

In May, Miss Susan Lawrence was elected to the British House of Commons as Labor candidate. She defeated both a Liberal and Conservative. There are now four women in the House.

The Duchess of Atholl, back in England, says of her visit: "From the very first I was made to feel that I was in no strange land. I came away feeling that I had spent a very happy month among an open-hearted, open-minded people." And again she paid tribute to Canadians for the interest taken in education.



June time in the country

Those Floors of Yours

Ways of finishing softwood floors so that they look well and clean easily

The second in the series of articles

By JEAN E. SOUTH

Lecturer in Household Arts, Manitoba Agricultural College

SOME of the more durable soft woods may be successfully finished to resemble hardwood and used with or without rugs. New soft wood floors, such as edge-grain fir are best finished with three coats of good hard floor varnish, leaving three days in between each application. The first coat should be thinned by adding 10 per cent. turpentine. The varnish will dry in less than 24 hours, but by leaving three days in between applications it will have time to become very hard.

How to restore or refinish old soft wood floors when they have become shabby and worn is a question continually being asked. It is nearly always impossible to cover spots and places that are worn without showing a patch, so it is really better to refinish the whole floor and it must be prepared in the same way, no matter what finish is used.

To do this, it should be first washed with a neutral soap, but do not let it get soppy with water, as it gets into the pores of the wood, swells them, warps them and opens the seams. When dry, all cracks, nail holes and small openings should be filled with a good crack filler. One may use commercial crack filler for this purpose or make a home-made filler.

Getting a Grained Effect

The floor will now be ready for the first coat. If it is in a room where it is better to finish the floor to match the stain of the woodwork, a coat of "ground color" should be applied, this will make it a light yellowish color, somewhat resembling new wood, and it will completely cover up all previous finish and spots. When this is thoroughly dry it should be given a coat of "graining color," only a few boards should be done at a time as it dries quickly and must be grained before it dries. It is an easy matter for an amateur to grain a floor with a metal graining comb, which costs about 25c, or even with an ordinary comb.

When dry it should be sandpapered and given two coats of hard floor varnish, three days apart. Graining improves the appearance of the floor, but some people use an oil stain over the ground color instead of the graining color.

Oil stains can be had in many colors of wood finish, dark oak color seems to be the most popular and useful as it can be thinned with turpentine if a lighter color is desired and it will tone with many types of furniture. Two coats of hard floor varnish should be given after the stain is thoroughly dry. Instead of this in order to finish the floor more quickly some people prefer two coats of "floor varnish stain" over the ground color, which can be bought ready mixed in the desired color.

In between every coat the surface should be made smooth by sandpapering parallel with the grain of the wood, and the floor swept and dusted. To sandpaper properly between every coat is very important, but is often neglected by the amateur as it is troublesome. If the sandpaper is fastened on the bottom of a heavy block of wood to which a handle is attached, or better still on the bottom of a weighted polishing brush, the work will be much easier. Use "o" or "oo" sandpaper.

Paint is very often used on soft wood floors, but it is not a very durable finish though it is easy to keep clean. Of course only special floor paints of good quality should be used and two coats will be necessary on most floors, while three coats on kitchen, bathroom and porch floors will be better. The floor must be prepared for paint in the same way as for "ground color," and all cracks filled. In bedrooms and rooms where

the floors do not receive hard wear, floors are sometimes painted to match or harmonize with the woodwork or furnishings and add greatly to the attractiveness of these rooms.

Don't scrub varnished or painted floors, dust them and wipe them off with a damp cloth, using cool water. When very dirty, use luke-warm suds made with pure soap.

Don't expect to walk for months on a thin layer of finish without it wearing off. When floors begin to show the effects of hard wear, sandpaper lightly and put on a new coat. A coat in time saves nine-tenths of the expense and keeps floors in beautiful condition.

What About the Kitchen Floor?

There are many points to be kept in mind when deciding on the finish for the kitchen floor. It should be as attractive as any room in the house and "comfortable," which means a floor easy to stand on, noiseless and non-slippery when either wet or dry. But this is not enough, as the kitchen is the work centre of the house it must also be sanitary and easy to clean, in other words, smooth and resistant to water and grease.

Let us consider the different methods of finishing with this standard in mind. Oiling is an economical way of finishing kitchen and pantry floors, it is easy to apply, gives a finish that is not slippery and is proof against grease and water spots. It should be brushed in lengthwise with the grain of the wood, rubbed in with a cloth and all excess rubbed off with a dry cloth. After the oil has dried the floor may be polished with a weighted brush. Oiled floors, however, have some objectionable features, as they darken with use, become dingy because the dust clings to them and unites with the oil on the surface, and are sometimes sticky. Water and soap should be used sparingly on oiled floors.

Varnished floors are sometimes used in kitchens to match the finish of the dining-room floor. They should be rubbed occasionally with an oiled cloth or mop as the oil gradually dries out of the varnish and it becomes brittle and may chip. Scratches and spots can generally be removed by rubbing with floor oil and the parts that receive hardest wear should have an occasional coat of varnish brushed on. On no account let the finish wear through as it cannot be patched successfully, and the whole floor would have to be refinished. Many people object to this finish as it loses its luster and color if soap and water are used often on it, and as a kitchen floor becomes dirtier than any other floor, it must be washed often. The best way is to wipe it with a cloth wrung out of warm, soapy water and to dry it at once and a polish given with an oiled mop.

Use of Paint

Paint is very popular as a finish for kitchen floors because of its smooth finish. It is easy to clean and is impervious to water and grease, and the color can be chosen to harmonize with the woodwork. Care should be taken in cleaning the floor before painting. It should not be scrubbed with lye or a soap containing lye, as it may cause the paint to peel off. Only a neutral soap should be used.

Three coats of special floor paint will be required and four will make a better job. The first coat can be thinned with turpentine and the final coat can have a good floor varnish added in the proportion of one part varnish to four parts paint.

Each coat should be thoroughly brushed in lengthwise with the grain and allowed ample time to dry. Many people rub on a coating of equal parts of linseed oil and turpentine after the last coat is thoroughly dry and polish the floor with a woolen cloth, as it gives the paint a lustrous finish and makes it wear better.

1 year to pay after 30-day trial

Mail Coupon
and see this remarkable offer

LOOK over the newest model American Separator with all its latest improvements and conveniences. Separators from 850 lb. capacity to one-cow size. Seven sizes to select from and any one you wish sent on 30 DAYS TRIAL, subject to your own approval. The Separator known for its outstanding excellence of work and service.

30 DAYS TRIAL!

The American Must Make Good—or We Will.

FREIGHT PAID BOTH WAYS, IF RETURNED

Test it. Try it. Compare it—in work, workmanship, and price. When you find it the closest skimming, easiest to turn, easiest to clean—in fact the best separator for least money; you may pay balance in cash or easy monthly payments. If you don't think so, return it at our expense.

FACTORY PRICES as low as \$24.95 Direct from factory to farm.

You save all dealers' expense and profit.

Canadian prices same in U. S. A. No duty to pay. Shipped from convenient points in the Dominion. Terms more liberal than ever before. Think of it!

Payments **\$2.15** a month as low as **\$2.15** a month for a genuine, guaranteed American Separator. Our largest size costs little more than an ordinary suit of clothes. So easy are our terms that the separator will not only pay for itself while you enjoy its use, but will give you a handsome profit besides.

American

SEPARATOR

Successful for over 30 years

Time tested by hundreds of thousands and proved most profitable to own.

The machine with the real, sound, high-grade quality, and long life built into every single part. Wonder bowl in perfect balance; short detachable spindle; ball bearings in hardened steel races; special gears like those in the highest priced automobiles; aluminum, non-rusting, interchangeable skimming discs; convenient low tank, spouts and crank; a machine unmatched for easy running, easy cleaning and close skimming. The easiest terms we have ever offered will surprise you!

Start Making More Money

GET THIS CATALOG FIRST!

Tells all about the American Separator—how it works—how it saves time—how it makes money—tells what users say about it. Tells all about our free trial offer—all about our low monthly payments. Send for your free copy today.

AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO.

Box 113P, Bridgeburg, Ont.

Shipments made promptly from various points in the Dominion to insure prompt delivery.

Name

Address

(Please print name and address)

American Separator Co.
Box 113-P
Bridgeburg, Ont.

Please send me your new 40 page illustrated catalog, FREE.

Your Tractor Needs a



PICKERING GOVERNOR

Send me a FREE copy of your pamphlet OGD.

Name

Address

Name and Size of Tractor

Whether you operate a Fordson, Wallis or any other tractor, equip it with a Pickering Governor for better and cheaper power.

For the Pickering is the only governor made without joints or links, a scientific principle that insures steady, even speed and the right amount of power for all loads.

This principle makes the Pickering the most responsive governor manufactured, and actually adds years to the life of your tractor by eliminating unnecessary wear and tear.

The built-in Speed Changer, found only on the Pickering, permits a wide range of speed without shutting down the motor.

And many farmers tell us that the saving of fuel alone in 60 days pays the Governor's cost.

Mail coupon for free pamphlet "A Better Day's Work With Pickering Governors." It tells how to get better and cheaper power from your tractor.

The PICKERING Governor Co., Portland, Conn.

SPECIAL SALE AT BRANDON FAIR**Car load of
KARN PIANOS**

In handsome fumed Oak Cases
Priced for Fair
Week Only at **\$369**

SPECIAL EASY TERMS

An unusual opportunity. Just one car load secured for exhibition purposes at the Fair, at a special price concession. The Karn is made by one of Canada's best known piano manufacturers, has full iron frame, best Canadian action, exceptionally refined tone, and offers an extraordinary value at this price.

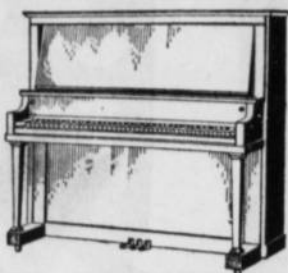
See these Pianos in our exhibit at the Fair, and on display in our Brandon store, or write for detailed particulars.

J. J. H. McLEAN & CO. LTD.

DEPT. G.

The West's Oldest Music House

WINNIPEG AND BRANDON

**You Can Try**

"SALADA"

GREEN TEA

T70

Write 'Salada', Toronto, for free sample.

Edmonton Exhibition, July 12-17

Entries Close June 30---Write for Prize List

\$45,000⁰⁰ OFFERED IN CASH PRIZES

SPECIAL FEATURES AND ATTRACTIONS INCLUDE:

**FAMOUS BAND OF H. M. COLDSTREAM GUARDS—
FIREWORKS—HISTORICAL PAGEANT** Commemorating COMING-OF-AGE of CITY and PROVINCE—Special Art Exhibit of Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York—**PLATFORM ATTRACTIONS OF UNUSUAL EXCELLENCE—DISTRICT EXHIBITS COMPETITION.**

Make it a point to visit the Edmonton Exhibition this year—Finest attractions and largest Stock Show ever seen in Western Canada.

W. J. STARK, Manager.

Household Wrinkles

Some ideas from other folks' experience

If you have a self-basting roaster put a roast in it and pile peeled potatoes around it, then put a medium-sized turnip or stuffed cabbage beside it and cook your meal all at once. If your roast is a good sized one you had better let it have an hour of cooking before adding the vegetables. This is a convenient way of cooking a dinner when one has not much time for watching things cooking on top of the stove.—Mrs. M. J. U., Sask.

The thoughtful hostess will put a few extra little comforts in the room which her guest occupies. Some things which may be added are: a box of note-paper, pen, ink, a couple of late magazines, several coat-hangers, a shoe brush, clothes brush. A little box of toilet articles often comes in very handy, as she may have forgotten some of her own articles or may not have come prepared to spend the night. An emergency bag containing a night-gown, kimona and a pair of slippers will make a guest feel that she is not putting you to a lot of extra trouble.—Mrs. W. L. D., Sask.

Now that so many people keep bees the following linoleum polish may be of use. It saves the linoleum and makes the pattern show up quite nicely. Half ounce beeswax, three ounces turpentine, five ounces linseed oil, quarter ounce spirits of wine (poison). Dissolve the beeswax and mix ingredients over slight heat. After the linoleum is washed and thoroughly dry, smear on some of the mixture and then polish with newspaper.—E. L. W., Man.

While at first it takes time to show little daughter how to clean and arrange drawers in the kitchen, I find the result satisfactory. She knows this is her task and we make a game of it. As she grows older I intend to increase her responsibilities and hope that she will thus be trained to help willingly.—Mrs. A. R.

To lengthen the life of a broom draw a stocking down below strings and tie firmly around handle. I find old broom handles make very good window props, clothes stick or handle for a hoe.—Mrs. J. E. H., Sask.

I save the leather from the tops of discarded fine boots and use it to cover the thumbs and palms of children's mittens. It is easily sewn on with strong linen thread and prolongs the life of the mittens considerably.—Mrs. J. V. P., Man.

Linoleum may be kept bright and fresh looking if a little kerosene is added to the water each time it is washed. Only a very little is needed.—Mrs. C. B., Alta.

I used to think that the nickel had to be scoured every week, but now I wash it with soap and water and polish with an old newspaper. It only takes a few minutes and looks very well indeed.—Mrs. J. E. H., Sask.

If you wish to unravel some knitting so that you can use the wool again, try winding the wool into a skein and then wash it out carefully in warm water and mild soap. When dry the wool will not be kinky.—H. M. T., Sask.

To prevent the bottom crust of a pie being soggy, brush a bit of lard over it and sprinkle with flour just before adding the filling.—H. M. T., Sask.

A piece of linoleum the exact size of cabinet top or work table is an excellent surface on which to work. It looks clean and saves wear on cabinet or table.—H. M. T., Sask.

Ammonia and coal oil in equal parts makes an excellent cleaning fluid for sinks, bath-tubs, etc.—Mrs. C. B., Alta.

A handful of stoned raisins will improve a dish of prunes.

**After Every Meal**

It doesn't take much to keep you in trim. Nature only asks a little help.

Wrigley's, after every meal, benefits teeth, breath, appetite and digestion.

A Flavor for Every Taste



A Recipe for every appetite

YES! And most delicious ones that win instant approval.

As a basis for tasty desserts, soups, salads, etc., Squirrel Brand Peanut Butter is not excelled.

Try it! Our new booklet of tested recipes tells you how to make luncheons and meals real treats. Ask your dealer for a copy or write us direct.

An Economical Purchase in 2½ and 5-lb. Tins

Canada Nut Company
Vancouver

"Squirrel"
Brand
**Peanut
Butter**

Borden's
ST. CHARLES
EVAPORATED
MILK

**Rich
and
good-always
pure-
fresh cows'
milk sealed
in cans**

Use it
wherever the
recipe calls for milk

StC 25-26

Read the Classified Ads.

SMP

"QUALITY"

Look!

You will see this trade mark in hardware stores everywhere. Every utensil so labelled is fully guaranteed for long service and satisfaction by

The **Sheet Metal Products Co.** of Canada LimitedMontreal
EdmontonTORONTO
VancouverWinnipeg
Calgary

210

LIVE POULTRY, EGGS AND POTATOES WANTED.

Hens, 6 lbs. and over, fat	21-22c Old Toms	16-17c
Hens, 4-6 lbs.	16-18c Old Roosters	15-16c
Turkeys, 8-13 lbs.	21-23c Broilers	

All prices f.o.b. Winnipeg, guaranteed until next issue. Crates shipped on request. Highest Market Price

97 AIKINS STREET

ROYAL PRODUCE CO.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Short Cuts in Housework

Two Guide readers carry on the discussion of the subject of favorite ways of saving time and strength in the home

SOME years ago I was faced with ill health and the absolute necessity of conserving my strength and keeping a farm home functioning. I commenced reforms by taking the carpets off bedrooms and staircases and staining and varnishing floors and steps. The large wool rug was taken off the living-room floor and a pretty dark colored congoileum rug put down. These changes alone meant hours of hard labor saved every week in sweeping and dusting.

The congoileum washed off once or twice a year and freshly varnished can be kept spotless the rest of the time with a dust mop. After several years of this treatment and constant wear it looks almost like new. For the linoleum on dining-room and kitchen I use a large hair brush broom. It is quicker and better than an ordinary broom, does not raise the dust and necessitate dusting so often.

In the kitchen I planned a large L-shaped built-in cabinet. Its numerous compartments contain everything needed in the kitchen—flour, cereals, all groceries, pots, pans and kitchen dishes. All baking can be done without moving from the cabinet. I covered the top with blue and white tile pattern linoleum. Just a wipe with a wet cloth and it is clean and looks well.

Many women waste a lot of time drying each piece of the cream separator on the second cleanest tea towel much to the disgust of the dairy department instructors. Wash the milk tank with warm water and brush or cloth kept for that purpose only. Wash the smaller pieces and place inside of the tank, then wash the strainer and milk pails. Pour most of a kettle full of boiling water over the separator parts, let it run off immediately and scald the pails with it. Set the separator and milk pails out on a high shelf in the fresh air and sunshine without touching them again with a cloth, and you will be rewarded with a better grade of cream.

Bread-making with liquid yeast and a bread mixer is a very simple matter. With the liquid yeast the bread is always set in the morning, no fussing with it at night when you are probably "dressed up," no coddling to keep it warm. It is ready for the oven in five hours after it is set. The bread mixer will do for me in five minutes what would take at least 20 minutes, hard labor to mix by hand.

On Wash Day

I have a short cut in washing that I have never seen excelled. I put on the boiler about three-fourths full of soft water, cut into it a bar of good soap, and when it boils (be certain it is boiling) add a tablespoon of coal oil. Put the white clothes in to boil for 15 minutes, poking them occasionally. Then lift them into the washing machine and run it a few minutes. Nothing but some very dirty spots will need rubbing. Tea, coffee, fruit and pickle stains all vanish as if by magic, but be careful to put nothing in with a spot of blood without first rinsing it in cold water or it will set the stain. When I take the white clothes out of the boiler I put in the towels and treat them in the same manner. They may require a rub, but it will not be hard to rub them clean.

I put the clothes basket on the children's express wagon, draw it along the line, always having the clothes pins in a clothes-pin apron tied on. When the clothes are dry I bring all to the kitchen table and fold and sprinkle at once. I use a 15-cent sprinkler on a large bottle, as they will iron much easier than if allowed to get deep wrinkles crushed into them. The bed spreads, sheets, bath roller and ten towels are all put through the mangle.

I always can 50 or 60 quarts of beef besides chicken in the winter. The boiler will do 12 or 14 quarts at once. It does not take long and the coal fire is on anyhow. This is one grand short cut to meals in the summer, besides saving much fuel, as it can be got ready for the table in a few minutes. The

sides of the pork, also sausages fried and packed in crocks, help out in the same way.

In the winter when I make biscuits or buns I make two or three times the usual amount and freeze them. We can have fresh biscuits any time by putting a plateful in the oven for a few minutes.

To keep rooms tidy have a place for everything and put everything in its place. The greatest short cut is system, having the work properly planned and using your head to save your heels.—M. E. B., Sask.

A Saving in Steps

BEING a mother of five children, I find it necessary to do a large amount of sewing. I plan it all and have the summer sewing done before the spring comes. It is such a comfort, when one is busy with chickens, garden and cream, to know that the children have plenty of clothes ready. I find it quite a help to make the girls' hats too. And it's so simple, if you buy a frame, which you can get for 15 cents, and there is usually some silk and lace left over from the dresses to trim them.

I think the greatest saving a farm woman can have is to arrange the house so as to save walking. I am convinced that if some women were told how far they walk in a day they would be surprised.

I think the pantry is the first problem. If your pantry has a window, which it should have, you can arrange the shelves and nails for pans conveniently. The things which are seldom used and medicine, poisons, etc., I put on the top shelf so as to be out of reach of the children. I find it is quite a saving to have a table large enough to roll pastry on in the pantry. With the flour bin there too, it does not take long to mix up a cake or make a pie with everything within reach.

Another thing I find handy, is a cupboard on the wall, just beside the stove, to hold articles that are used when cooking. Another cupboard on the floor is handy for the pots and pans. Also the top of the bottom cupboard makes a handy place for setting things on when lifting meals. It is excellent for making toast as it saves so much time and walking. I can cut the bread, butter and toast on a good hot fire with ease. I find it handy for raising the bread in winter.

I have an old-fashioned sideboard and I am glad to say I like it. I keep it beside my dining-room table. Instead of keeping it full of things seldom used, I keep it stocked with everyday dishes, etc. As it is roomy there is lots of room for keeping cookies and cake, etc., as well. These keep nice and fresh as the dining-room is cool in summer. I find it especially useful as we have no cellar here.

If the house is large enough it is nice to have a playroom for the children, especially in winter. If not, they should have a nice big box with a covered lid for their toys.

As to the bedrooms; I find it necessary to have a bureau drawer for each child for their clothes, and a clothes bag for their soiled clothes. They can then dress themselves and always know where their things are. I find the children like nightgown bags made out of factory cotton with a little embroidery or cretonne and hung on the foot of the bed. If you have not dressers and washstands for all the rooms, cupboards made the same as for the kitchen would do nicely. I find a box or two made the same as the toy box is handy for packing quilts, etc.

One of the difficulties I have found is getting the mending done. I mend everything I can on the sewing machine. Then there is the darning, etc. Since we got a radio I find this simplified. I have a drawer (a work basket would do), which I keep my darning in with thread, scissors and thimble, beside the radio. While I listen I do my mending. I think the music helps to make the mending go better.—Florence F.

Anything You Value



Things you value should be protected. Few homes have protection for important papers and securities. A Safety Deposit Box in the Bank may be secured for as little as \$3 per year. A Safety Deposit Box is your protection.

32

IMPERIAL BANK

OF CANADA

173 BRANCHES IN DOMINION OF CANADA



Good for Floors

That's the reason it's wonderful anywhere about the farm, on porch, lawn or garden furniture, in the kitchen, on buggy bodies and wheels, on farm wagons, gears and implements.

Save it with
Kyanize

No Effort to Hide an Old Floor!

Just brush on KYANIZE FLOOR ENAMEL, that's all. No, it's not transparent. Permanently hides every scratch, scar, blemish and stain with a tough everwear coating. Waterproof, certainly, and more. You'll say it's the greatest finish you ever saw for floors of all kinds, indoors, outdoors, wood, cement, or old pattern-worn linoleum. In fact, for almost any purpose: outdoor weatherbeaten porch, lawn and garden furniture; farm wagons, gear and implements; indoor floors (where the wood grain need not be shown). A brilliant gloss, hard-drying, long wearing enamel. Nine solid colors.

SOMETHING NEW—ask for the latest book. "The Charm of Painted Things," twenty-four pages with many beautiful color illustrations, tells, among other things, not only how to paint, but how to decorate old floors with KYANIZE Floor Enamel.

BOSTON VARNISH CO.

871 EVERETT STATION, BOSTON, MASS.

Present this Coupon to any KYANIZE Dealer

90c Worth for 25c with This Coupon

1 full 1-pint can KYANIZE Floor Enamel (choice of nine colors) regular price	\$.55
1 high grade 1 1/2-inch brush (bristles in rubber) regular price	.25
1 book "Charm of Painted Things"	.10
	\$.90
Value of this coupon on this offer only	.65
You pay in cash only	.25

If there is no Kyanize agent in your vicinity and you want the "Charm" booklet before ordering, send your name and address to any one of the Kyanize distributors named below who will send you the book free.

CANADIAN DISTRIBUTORS

The J. H. Ashdown Hardware Company Ltd.
Winnipeg Calgary Edmonton Saskatoon

Bogardus, Wickens Ltd.
Vancouver, B.C.

Try This:—

Mix a Little
BOVRIL
with Cream Cheese
Makes a Very Tasty
Sandwich Paste



Tea

the symbol of social
intercourse

Your guests will
appreciate your
hospitality the
more if you always
serve

**NABOB
TEA**

"TEA AS IT SHOULD BE"

Z.94



Busy Housewives
Bless this Range—
The **VICTOR**

—not only because it is a wonderful cooker, but for the time and labor it saves. The Victor is all nickel and enamel finished, with polished top, and is kept clean and shining with a few wipes of a damp cloth. The Victor has also the oval firebox, which generates great heat from little fuel. You, too, will find the Victor everything you could wish for in a cooking stove. If your dealer cannot show it to you, write us for full information.

Clare Bros., Western, Ltd.

WINNIPEG

Saskatoon
Edmonton

Calgary
Vancouver

Classified Ads. make Friends

The Treasure of Ho

By L. ADAMS BECK

Continued from Last Issue

CHAPTER XII

It was not long before I stood beside the royal roar of the waterfall, swollen by late rains, thundering down from the mountains like a lion fleeing from overpowering odds, yet roaring defiance as he leaped. A fairy rainbow hung above the awful plunge, and far above the sun-warm thickets of pines stood to watch the flight. A sign of beauty and wonder if I had had time for it. But my one thought was to climb the rocks that formed the stair of the waterfall, and go on and up beside the river.

I climbed with hands and feet and stick—a good strenuous climb—and reached the top in an hour, looking back with triumph on the scarped stair. Above, on this higher level, the pines crowded right down to the river which here ran in a broken tossing sparkle among the rocks. I drank at a shallow pool, icy cold and pure, and wiped my streaming face and went on and up.

Four li is roughly about a mile and a quarter, and on level ground nothing, but it was toughish work among the rocks. At last I came to a place where the river narrowed a little between two great rocks like a portal; hunching toward each other from either side, and, climbing those, hand over hand, I looked down into what lay beyond. I saw the rocks above me rising like a staircase to the mountains and below a black ravine hedged in and dwarfed by two great cliffs hemming in the river. No mistaking the likeness to the picture, whether the artist had seen it or no. Down I scrambled for all I was worth, and in a quarter of an hour I was in the ravine—a place of startling beauty, wild and terrible, as if the foot of man had never desecrated it. Narrowed to about twenty feet the river here was evidently very deep, the color darkening from sparkling blue to a deep jewel green. Great boulders were strewn in and about it, the rocky sides beaten smooth and carved with ages of water wear, so that no man could have climbed along the sides out of the ravine. It would be necessary to scale the cliff above or return the way I had come. I stood considering.

"The Tiger's Den." A good name. It had all the close confinement of a den. The cliffs kept off the wind, and the air was hot and dense.

I walked about prying and peering and striking with my stick.

Now, were I writing fiction, I should prolong the agony and spin the suspense as fine as a thread before I reached the climax, but this is a plain story simply told. In one corner was a small beach of big rounded pebbles, and a great boulder flung on it screening the cliff, and as I walked round the boulder I saw a little water-worn recess large enough to shelter a couple of men from a shower.

It was a small scooped-out cave in the cliff, evidently the sculpture of the river, and overgrown at the back with brushwood, tall weeds, and one or two stunted trees sucking a bare living from the rocks and drifted earth. I walked in, stooping a little, for I am a tall man, and looked about me. Striking the rock with my stick, instantly there was a commotion amongst the weeds as if a snake or some small animal were making off, and again I struck with my stick, pushing aside the growth to have a look. Whatever it was it had vanished, but before me, well hidden by the green luxuriance, was a rift in the cave's wall—an exaggerated burrow high enough for a man to crawl through.

Now, there are snakes in China, the sort you give a wide berth to, and to crawl on all fours into a nest of them is not a picnic, but I did not delay. It was for Sie, and in a minute more I was down on my stomach, oaring my way in with flattened legs and arms where it lowered, a damp unpleasant business but a short one, for in less than five minutes I was in the treasure house. The boulder, as in the picture, was the true guide.

Yes, it was done. The impossible was actual before me. Where now was the

blind man's prediction of misfortune? Who was right now? Who had shown his skill in the face of difficulties? I triumphed.

A faint light had followed me from the outer world, partly the reflection of the sun on the water, and after I had got my eyes used to the twilight I saw fairly well and had no occasion for my matches.

A cave about twelve feet high and perhaps more in width and depth, rough and irregular, the walls of rifted rock with crevices and shelves. A bigish box of what looked like untanned leather was hoisted into one rift, stuck in sideways like a package in a grocer's store. Packets, also sewn into leather, were hung and hoisted here and there high up as if there had been a fear that the river, if in flood, might sweep the cave, a very real danger, and I am inclined to think this foresight was justified; the thing had happened and some wild spate had washed the boulder aside from the little cave it hid. Had it been in place I never should have found the opening. I stood upright in the cave and counted. Besides the big box there were thirty-nine packages, forty in all, and the box itself was no larger than two could carry between them—John Mallerdean and Colonel Keith, no doubt. A perfect hiding place. Too perfect. But for a succession of the most amazing events the wealth might have hidden there until the Day of Judgment unless some frantic overflow of the river had swept the whole thing away.

Done! I mopped my wet forehead, took a few thorns out of my legs and sat down on the fine gravel of the floor to consider. There was no earthly prospect of moving it without assistance, but it would be as well to make certain no one had been beforehand with me.

I would rip open a package as a sample.

I reached down the nearest from where it was secured by a stout leather thong and began on the leather stitches with my knife.

Let it be remembered that the treasure of Ho ran into astronomical figures. That fact is soberly recorded in history, and he paid for it with his life. His palace, built on the model of the imperial palaces, was the glory of Peking. His magnificent garden there contained sixty-four glorious pavilions, some of them insolently roofed with the glittering imperial-yellow tiles, and everything was in proportion to this splendor. I knew that even the wash-basins, spittoons and much humbler utensils in his house had been of solid gold. The screens were gold—but why go on with an inventory now almost unbelievable? It is soberly estimated by historians that his wealth was at least one hundred and forty millions sterling when all was computed. And be it remembered that in those days there was no banking system or investments by which a man could put out his possessions in safety. No; all must be in visible gold, jewels, and objects of art even more precious, and the only hope was to bury them in the ground as a dog hides his bones. The greater part had indeed been buried in his garden where he kept no less than four hundred and fifty night watchmen to protect it, exactly as the Old Buddha had now done with much of her own treasure in the Forbidden City. But Grand Secretary Ho had not had the luck of the old lady!

Therefore, let no one think I exaggerate in what follows, though I own I could scarcely believe my own senses. I cut the stitches on one side of the package, and instantly there poured out a stream of living, blinding color, gems of the purest water, rubies, sapphires, emeralds. They spilt about me in the gravel, themselves like gravel but for their glory, and I sat and stared at them. Sie's! Sie's! Unheard of, incredible riches!

But how had Ho—how had any man become possessed of such things? I

could guess from what the blind man had told me—who long ago, in his first days of Court favor, had heard the whole story in the Palace. Ho, who disdained no way of adding to his assets, had been the owner of no less than seventy-five pawnshops (pawnshops are an immemorial and flourishing industry in China) and thirteen curio shops as well. Here, then, was a small part of the fruit of his well-directed efforts. The blind man had told me he was known to possess a gold table service of four thousand, two hundred and eight-eight pieces, amongst other trifles. But again, why go on? I sat and stared at Sie's riches. There was no man in the wide world, East or West, who would not be at her feet when the tenth part of this wild story was known.

There I sat, devoured with perplexity. Good heavens, the charge that had fallen on John Mallerdean and now devolved on me! Well might he sacrifice his own small treasure to save what lay before me.

Were all the packages stuffed with the riches of Golconda? Anyhow, I dared open no more. I gathered up the gems in handfuls, piling them into my handkerchief, and then decanted them carefully back into the leather, securing the holes with what was uncut of the leather lacings and a short bit of string I had in my pocket, and hung it up again and crawled out. I drew the brushwood together, and then, turning, began my homeward way, wondering how many jewels had escaped me in the half light and were lying among the gravel. One takes these great events calmly when they come. I remember being much more elated over a bit of true celadon Korean pottery five years before than I was when I found the treasure of Ho. Queer it was, but true.

About two o'clock I got back, and the priest was telling his beads in the hall of worship. I looked in and did not disturb him, but sat alone on the terrace until he came out, blinking from the dark. Then I told him. He heard it with the indifference of a man who knows that these things matter to other people, but cannot for the life of him tell why.

"I am glad, my honorable guest, that your superior intelligence is rewarded, but apart from that did not the Perfect One say: 'The man who seeks riches is like a child that eats honey with a sharp-pointed knife. Before he can taste the sweetness the knife wounds his tongue, and nothing remains to him but anguish'? And certainly if this were known to the Old Buddha your life would not be worth a day's purchase."

No disputing that. I asked his counsel.

"What counsel have I to offer in such a case? I, an unworthy priest of the Excellent One, who renounced such glittering toys as these that he might seek the world's enlightenment! I cannot even see how you can remove it. What should I say but this: Seek the counsel of the Blind Man of Hupai, and what he says do! And now I beseech you compose your mind, and partake of food, and remember that the Transitory is worthless, and only the Eternal abides."

True and most true, but my thoughts would wander for all that to the splendor of color and worth in the cold custody of the river, and I longed to be with the blind man that I might refer the whole matter to his calm wisdom. Though still I felt I had scored.

There was no aerial message from him that night, and I resolved to depart next day on the second branch of my quest. But how and where? I put that before the priest, entreating enlightenment, for I had long suspected that he who could induce my first vision in the Temple of the August Peace might have unguessed means of putting me in touch with knowledge. There were deep reserves behind his quiet.

"Master of the Law, if it be lawful to aid me I beseech your aid. It is necessary that I should finish this work which I inherit from my ancestor. The Exalted One, to whom all is known, sees that I have no lust for gold or

jewels. But what I recover for the lady who is the descendant of Ho will be used for good purposes, and if it falls into the hands of the Old Buddha falls into the hands of the Old Buddha. If you know what will be its fate. If you have wisdom in this, I beg your assistance."

He considered a moment, and then said gravely:

"It is true, yet I can tell you nothing. If you are in doubt, return to the blind man. Yet one thing will I say: There is a village between here and Peking known as the Village of the Aged Duck. In the village resides in poverty a very singular person who failed in his examination for literary honors, it is said through some animosity of the imperial family. But this man is reputed to be a fruitful tree of general information, and, though it seems improbable, I believe that he might answer the riddle of the Thousand Wise Men."

I thanked him warmly, though the hope seemed as frail as a cobweb. Yet why should I think anything impossible whose quest had been so aided already?

I rose early next morning and he walked with me as far as the silver pines. I remember very well how he had done so two years before when my search for Sie had seemed as hopeless as tracking a shooting star. Yet I had achieved. He stopped at the first group of trees and bowed with the distant courtesy I knew so well.

"Honorable guest, I wish you well. Your face is set toward wisdom, and if I mistake not you will attain. In this world we may never meet again, and in the Immensities beyond who can tell?"

I asked why he thought that this was our last meeting, telling him I hoped to return before long on the errand he knew.

"My time is near," he returned, "and how can I desire to live who know that all is illusion and that through death is the Way of Reality? Dare I offer an old man's blessing?"

I bent my head to receive it, moved very deeply, and he bestowed it quietly, and then bid me depart in peace. I looked back twice and he was still standing rigidly beneath the pines when I reached the drop that took me out of sight.

CHAPTER XIII

It was evening of the next day when I reached the absurdly named Village of the Aged Duck. It would really be worth while to make a list of the extraordinarily named villages and cities of China, where what seems an amazing ingenuity has been expended on the ridiculous. I put up at an inn known as "The Inn of the Three Perfections." The perfections I desired were rest, cleanliness and decent food, and of these not one was to be had, for a filthier, noisier place I have never seen, and even the tea was a disgusting decoction made with water from a source which I strongly suspected I had seen among the dung heaps in the yard. The rice was ill-boiled, the kang (a brick platform with a fire kindled beneath it where travellers sit) was heaped with the dirty rags of a party of travelling jugglers who had gone out to try to earn an honest penny to pay for their board and lodging. However, those who travel off the beaten track in China must be prepared for such discomforts and worse, and I surveyed it all with only the air of haughty contempt which gains so much consideration from Orientals, and called for the landlord. He was all obsequiousness, overwhelmed with shame that such a noble lord should be a guest of his inn just when unfortunate chances prevented its being the mirror of cleanliness that all the world knew it.

I waved that aside coldly.

"My stay will not be sufficiently long to occasion me inconvenience, and you shall be rewarded for any efforts made in my service. I desire to ask if this remote village is honored by the presence of a sage named Shih?"

He looked surprised at the question, but bowed low.

"There is certainly a resident named Shih, but since he failed in his examinations, is it lawful, noble person, to regard him as a sage? His poverty also is great."

"The sages have not been remarkable for wealth," said I, "but rather for their contempt of it. Kindly send a

MONEY TO LOAN

On improved farm property. Lowest current rates. Apply through our representatives in your district or direct to our nearest office.

National Trust Company Limited

323 Main Street, Winnipeg

2nd Avenue and 20th Street, Saskatoon

National Trust Building, Edmonton

In Los Angeles, Boston, New Orleans, Philadelphia, San Francisco, and Battle Creek six famous cooking experts conducted a novel cooking experiment.



MISS LUCY G. ALLEN,
who represented Boston in
the experiment.

MRS. VAUGHN,
Los Angeles

And Boston couldn't teach Los Angeles a thing!

IN BOSTON, traditional seat of learning, and Los Angeles, gay and youthful city, two famous cooks participated with four other experts in a nation-wide test of the Perfection Stove. When results were compared, Boston couldn't teach Los Angeles a thing, for Los Angeles, independently, had reached the same conclusions!

Mrs. Kate B. Vaughn, home economics expert, represented Los Angeles, and Miss Lucy G. Allen, head of the Boston School of Cookery, Boston.

Quick, Intense Heat

"When frying veal birds," said Mrs. Vaughn, "I was impressed with the quick heat of the Perfection burners—as soon as I touched a match to the wick."

Miss Allen baked beans for eight hours. In all that time the simmering flame did not vary. Not once did she have to adjust the wick.

"After all," she said, "you can take the good

performance of the Perfection Stove pretty much for granted."

Many Extra Features

"But it's the extra features—the oil reservoir which you can refill without soiling your hands; and the long chimneys which insure clean kettle bottoms that recommend the Perfection to particular people," said Mrs. Vaughn. And Miss Allen and the other four experts agreed.

The Perfection Stove proved so satisfactory by six experts is our latest model. See it at any dealer's. The 1926 line is complete from a one-burner stove, to a large, five-burner range, prices from \$9.00 to \$194.00. You, too, will be satisfied with a Perfection, as are 4,500,000 daily users.

PERFECTION STOVE COMPANY,
LIMITED
Sarnia - Ontario

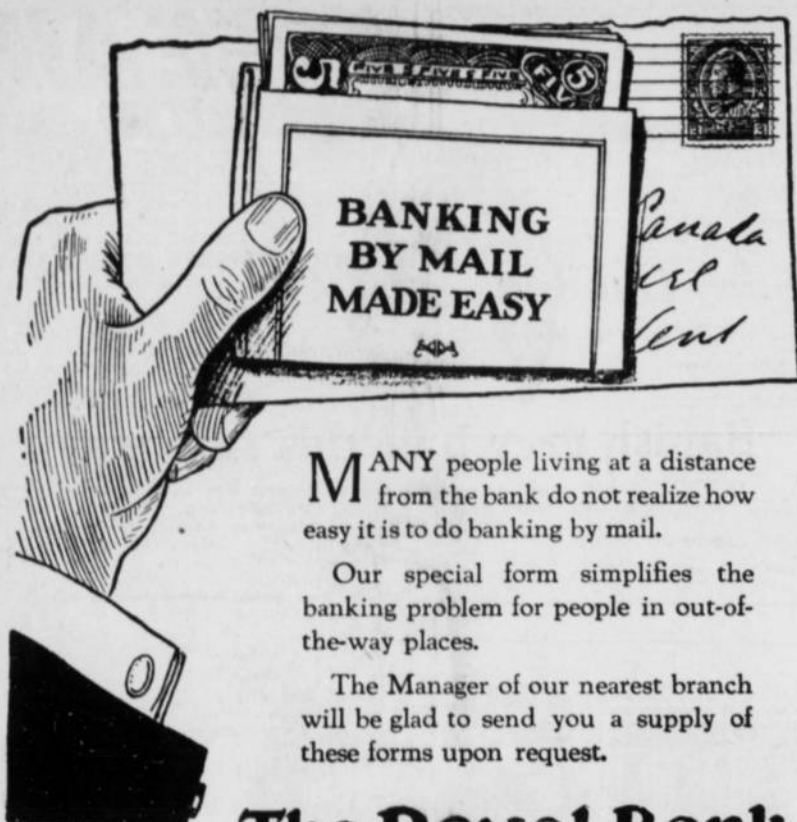
PERFECTION Oil Cook Stoves and Ovens

Favorite Menus and Recipes of Six Famous Cooks sent free on request

WARNING: Use only
genuine Perfection wicks,
marked with red triangle.
Others will cause trouble.



Guide Classified Ads. work fast. There is One for Every Need.



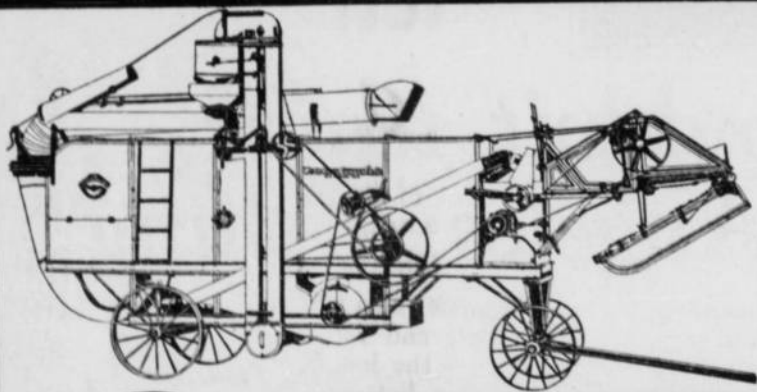
MANY people living at a distance from the bank do not realize how easy it is to do banking by mail.

Our special form simplifies the banking problem for people in out-of-the-way places.

The Manager of our nearest branch will be glad to send you a supply of these forms upon request.

The Royal Bank of Canada

Thresh at the Right Time With the INDIVIDUAL



SPECIFICATIONS

Model 21 x 36
Width of cylinder 21"
Speed of cylinder 800-1100
Length grate surface 16"
Average capacity per hour—wheat 50 to 100
Average capacity per hour—oats 125 to 250
Belt H.P. required with S.F. and W.S. 18 to 20
Weight fully equipped 5000 lb.

TIMKEN bearings

There are three sizes: 21 x 36 built especially for Fordson power, 26 x 46 for use with larger tractors, 30 x 50 for use with two Fordsons.

Early Threshing Saves Grain

When the grain in the stooks is dead ripe and the custom thresher cannot get around for sometime, the owner of a Woods Brothers Individual Thresher has every reason to take pride in his ownership. He can thresh when he is ready and when the time is right. Built of steel, the Individual Thresher has great strength coupled with durability and simplicity which gives economy in operation. It will do a thorough job with a big saving of labor.

Wood Brothers Threshers are sold by Oliver dealers. Be ready with your Individual Thresher when your grain is ready.

OLIVER

Canadian Oliver Chilled Plow Works, Limited
Branches at Regina Winnipeg Saskatoon Calgary Edmonton Vancouver

For Bargains in Farm Machinery, read the
Classified Ads. page 41

servant to enquire if I may wait on this learned person. Inform him that my name is Wu Chen, a graduate of literature, and that if it be agreeable I am wishful to drink at the fountain of his information."

Promising obedience, he hurried off, leaving me to my attitude of distinguished calm, and presently I saw a tousle-headed servant making her way through the litter of the pig yard, where two donkeys also added to the rural charm by braying at the tops of their voices.

When she returned, the host himself offered to guide me, and we set out through the Village of the Aged Duck, squalid and wretched even for the poverty of some districts in China. Lean curs barked about us. Lean pigs scuffled for the possession of foods unmentionable to ears polite, naked children disputed it with them while half-naked wisp-haired mothers spared scarcely a glance from their tumble-down doorways. It is pitiable to see so worthy a people as the Chinese, living as they do in a country of untapped riches, reduced to such straits by sheer misgovernment.

We waded and paddled through the filth—as best we could on enormous stepping-stones placed at such distances that it needed the spring of a chamois to leap from one to the other in safety. But we arrived, for presently a tumble-down house rose before us with the decoration of a more tumble-down veranda in which I saw a man in a tattered gown writing.

"This is the shrine of the jewel you seek, noble lord," said the host of the inn, and, bowing almost to the earth, requested me to say whether it was my pleasure he should wait for me. I disclaimed the honor and went on alone.

I am bound to own that the shrewd intelligence of that man's face was astonishing. How he could have fallen into such poverty would have been an unanswerable riddle, if I had not seen the unmistakable opium look in his eyes and its effect in his shaking hands. He rose, however, with a manner beyond his surroundings, and offered me a seat, politely bowing and standing until I took it, and refusing to be seated himself until I had stated my business.

"I am informed," said I, "that your learning is not to be matched in China for its command of general information. Passing through the Village of the Aged Duck, it was impossible I should depart without a specimen of such skill, and I beg leave to present a few questions which will be the sport of a child to the profundities of your knowledge."

Poor wretch. I could hear the crying of many children, and the scolding of an angry woman in the back places of the house. His eyes fixed eagerly on my face.

"Little is known to this humble individual, but all is at your service, great person. What would you enquire?"

I had prepared a string of three or four questions to introduce the one that mattered.

"What is the distance in nautical miles between the ports of Shanghai and Bombay?"

It so happened I had heard a bet between two naval men in the club at Peking on this subject, and the figures were in my mind. To my utter amazement he thought an instant and answered perfectly correctly. I declare I was almost too surprised to collect my own thoughts for the next attempt.

However, I returned to the charge.

"What are the latitude and the longitude of the port of Sourabaya?"

He gave them immediately and correctly. I bowed and expressed my sincere astonishment at his gifts, and a faint pleasure appeared in his sallow face. I asked if he could tell me to what botanical genus the famous blue poppy of Tibet belonged. Without a moment's delay he answered that it was not a true poppy and gave me the Latin name.

Now came the crux.

"Supposing you had been told to ask the Thousand Wise Men for information, to which of the ancient sages would you go?"

"To none. To the Tara Lamasery of the Thousand Lamas. The Mingan Lamane Tara," he replied in the same breath. "There are more than a thousand now, but the ancient country folk

still call it by that name. It is an ancient lamasery in Mongolia."

I dared not stop to digest the information. I merely said:

"I have heard of another institution of much the same name. Have I not entrapped your wisdom here?"

"By no means, my lord. Tara in the country of Mongolia is the abode of the Thousand Wise Men. The other is not now called by that name."

"Such wisdom," I said, "is overwhelming to the intellect. I will ask but one more question and depart in humility. In what country is the vegetable inscriber?"

I thought I had him then. But he was swift as lightning.

"In the country of Tibet is a tree whose leaves as they unfold are each inscribed with words in praise of the Exalted Saint Tsong-Kaba. This tree is found at the Lamasery of Kunboun and is known as the Tree of the Ten Thousand Images."

I was floored. Like the Queen of Sheba in similar case, I had no more spirit left in me. Besides, I had got what I wanted. I rose and bowed, saying:

"Learned Sir, in the whole Celestial Empire there cannot be your peer. The privilege of sitting at your feet is one that the greatest should desire. Accept an inadequate token of my esteem with the assurance that wherever I go your praises shall be loud on my tongue."

He was genuinely pleased, poor devil, apart from the substantial reward I laid on the rickety table, gracefully folded in paper. I saw his eyes seek it anxiously before he escorted me, bowing, to the rotten paling that hedged in his little domain. He protested volubly that I had asked him nothing difficult. If I would come again with high and searching questions he would do his best to justify my opinion.

Well, it was a curious business. Remarkable memories are common enough in China, but I think anyone will admit that the questions I asked were unlikely ones for a Chinese village. There are queer characters in China, and strange professions if you know where to look. I heard much of this man afterward in various places. He had quite a fame of his own and was known as the "Solver of Secrets."

I got back to the Three Perfections, and through the miserable night, tormented by predatory insects and close, foul air, I considered my next move. The Tara Lamasery. I had heard the name, though never in connection with the Thousand, and I knew very well that it was across the prairie desert in northern Tartary. The more I thought of it, the more certain I felt it was exactly the place that the blind man's ancestor might have chosen for the hiding place of his share of Ho's treasure. None better in the world, if you knew the ropes, but a terrible business at that date and no means an easy one now. I must confess an exposition of sloth seized me for the moment. Sie had enough, and more than enough in the deposit at the Tiger's Den. Why not let the rest slide and await its appointed fate in times to come? But that mood did not last. If a man has set himself a task he must see it through, especially if it concerns another person and that person the woman he loves and is bound in honor to deliver from a hateful slavery.

I could not put myself in touch with the blind man that night, for I had no privacy and was obliged to sleep on the kang in company with the tired travelling jugglers, or rather to wake and battle with the pests of air and earth.

I was thankful when the dawn came, and with its first glimmer I was up and on my way. A curious circumstance happened, however. As I made my way through the village, alternately hopping and springing, I beheld the learned Shih leaning disconsolately against his paling and looking more of a scarecrow than the day before, allowing even for the unbecoming dawn light. He greeted me with reverence, and I stopped a moment to pay a last compliment.

"Undeserved. Entirely undeserved!" he replied bowing. "As regards the honorable question as to the Thousand, it is singular that I was asked the same question lately."



ONE lame horse slows up a team—loses money for you. Watch for strains, bruises, and minor injuries. Treat them with Gombault's Caustic Balsam. For 41 years the successful remedy for Sprains, Spavin, Splint, Capped Hock, Curb, Fistula, Thoroughpin, Shoe Boils, Poll Evil, Wire Cuts and Muscular Inflammation.

Never fail to have it on hand. It won't leave a scar. Won't discolor hair. Apply it yourself. Full directions with bottle. Get yours today. \$2.00 at all druggists, or direct on receipt of price.

The Lawrence-Williams Co.,
Toronto, Ont.

GOOD FOR HUMANS, TOO

GOMBAULT'S
Caustic
BALSAM



\$2.00

and Up

For Hard Use
an
Ingersoll

An Ingersoll costs little and keeps dependable time. Why risk your expensive watch? Models for men and women, boys and girls.

If you want a dependable alarm clock get an Ingersoll Alarm Clock \$2.00 to \$6.00



TYPES
\$3.00

COW TESTING SCALES

EVERY DAIRY FARMER should have a pair of scales in order to know what each cow is producing.

Made to register forty pounds. Strictly guaranteed. **\$2.00** Price

Ketchum Manufacturing Company, Limited
Box 501-G, Ottawa, Ontario

Make Money—Be an AUCTIONEER

Reppert Auctioneering School gives you practical personal training that assures success. Three weeks course fits you for big money. \$50-\$100 a day, even many times that amount not unusual. You can do so well. No experience necessary. If you come this term your fee will be paid here from your town and return. **FREE** Big illustrated book. **Send Name Today** for illustrated book that tells of big success of graduates and shows how you, too, can become prosperous. Dept. CP. Reppert School of Auctioneering, Decatur, Ind.

"Indeed!" said I, stopping dead.

"And by whom?"

"A young man of undistinguished appearance."

"Pray describe him. I may meet him some day."

"Surely, my lord, it is unlikely. Yet though the world contains untold millions, and the Shan-tsu desert be boundless, there Li Hung met with his mother-in-law. The young man was slight, black-haired and of pleasing appearance. He desired to become a lama there."

"His name?"

"Was not given, my lord. He thirsted for religious life in the wilds and enquired also about the Lamastery of the Five Towers. A harmless person. May a prosperous star conduct your journey to a prosperous close."

No more could I get and we parted. I had plenty to consider. The coincidence of that question seemed amazing and yet might easily be nothing, for the Tara Lamastery is known to many in Peking though the old name is never used now.

The next night I got down to a hopeless little place—the Inn of Exalted Equity—in a village in a cleft of the hills not very far off Peking, and then, earning myself the name of a lunatic, I elected to sleep in an empty shed, clean and heaped with cornstalks, by a running stream, sooner than face the kang and the stagnant air inside. And so I secured nature and quiet, almost the two best things in the world to my taste.

I lay down at ten o'clock, looking at the moon through the place where the door should have been. She wore a more friendly face than her cold stare at the Temple of the August Peace, and the night was infinitely cool and sweet, and heavenly draughts were blowing about me.

I resolved that I would get in touch with my master somehow, anyhow, at the appointed hour. It was a quarter to ten, and if ever I made a resolution in this world it was to keep awake and communicate. But by ten o'clock I was dead asleep.

And then on winged feet came to me a dream—a very strange one!

I saw not my master, but Sie. She was standing behind the Empress's great chair, which was draped in the imperial yellow, and her arms were folded on its back and her head leaned on them as if in deep thought or prayer. She was alone. In the vagueness of a dream I did not know whether I was in the room with her or not. Only we were together, near and dear, as we had never been in life. She melted into my arms as dream people do—was there suddenly, warm and sweet, looking up with eyes like moonlit wells of love—sweetest eyes were ever seen, I thought—and either she was speaking English or some language common to all the dwellers of dreamland, for her speech was as natural to me as my own.

"Darling," she said; "heart of my heart, do no more. Go no farther. Be satisfied as I am. It is enough—enough. Only disappointment beyond. Stay with me. Stay!"

And then her words dissolved in the liquid wordless music all lovers know, love interpreted in sound, in touch, in hearing, in the perfumed warmth of delicious hair, and eyelashes that brushed the lips with a caress, and breath as purely sweet as spring flowers—but who can speak of it? And then she drew herself apart and laughed like the crystal wind bells in the palace gardens.

"Bodies are such stupid things!" she said. "Yours is lying asleep by a stream in the field of the Inn of Exalted Equity, and I am dreaming at Hsian, and yet the real you holds the real me in his dear arms and we have cast aside the foolish peepholes of the five dull senses for the blind master's sight. I see your spirit, clear as you really are. And I—am I not beautiful?"

"Divinely sweet," I said, and looked and looked at the shining thing I held in my arms and could not be satisfied. Never was living woman so lovely fair. I could have looked for ever and desired no more. And yet, even then she fluttered softly, and slipped away and laughed at a distance—the elfin beauty!—and I saw her eyes like stars in a



Are you letting grey hair make you look old?

Banish grey hair this safe way

INECTO-Rapid may be used with safety on any healthy scalp. Tested and pronounced the world's best hair re-colorative by W. T. Pember, Canada's leading hair and scalp specialist, qualified by 39 years' experience to make most exhaustive tests.

Use only the genuine—there is only one.

PEMBER'S ANTISEPTIC LUBRICANT for applying to the scalp before using INECTO-Rapid prevents soil-

ing scalp with dye and system from absorbing dye. Leaves scalp clean and healthy after washing. One tube in every case of INECTO-Rapid.

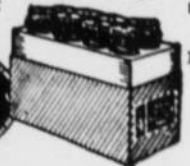
INECTO-Rapid is sold by all good hair goods stores, beauty parlors and drug stores, or write

W. T. PEMBER STORES LIMITED

Hair and Scalp Specialists
129 Yonge Street, Toronto

Distributors to the Drug Trade:

JOHN A. HUSTON CO. TORONTO



Let Your Floors Do Justice to Your Good Taste

The Best That's Made in Every Grade

Seaman-Kent Flooring, safeguarded through every stage of manufacture by a desire to produce the best, will always be a visible compliment to your good taste and good judgment and will outlast your house.



SEAMAN KENT COMPANY LIMITED

Largest Producers of Hardwood Flooring in the British Empire
WALLACE AVE. • TORONTO • PHONE JUNCTION 1466

Agents: **T. R. Dunn Lumber Co. Limited**
Winnipeg and Regina

Warehouses also at Montreal, Quebec, Edmonton and Vancouver

Farmers can Profit by Reading the Farm Machinery advertisement, page 41

BEECHAM'S PILLS QUICK RELIEF for CONSTIPATION



Makers of Nation-wide
**ILLUSTRATED
PUBLICITY**
For Merchants and
Publishers

376 DONALD STREET : : WINNIPEG
A 3859 - A 3850

Tire durability that saves money

The wonderful durability of Dominion Royal Cord Tires is the result of unceasing research and tests for improvements.

These efforts resulted in three things that put Dominion Royal Cord Tires in a class by themselves:

Latex:—Pure liquid untreated rubber, direct from the tree.

Sprayed Rubber:—The process of converting Latex into the purest rubber used in making tires without curing chemicals, smoke or other harmful materials.

Web Cords:—No cross threads, no friction, no internal heat.

These are improvements to be had only in Dominion Tires, giving more mileage, greater value for your money, because the price of Dominion Tires with these improvements is no higher than that of ordinary tires.



26-22

Dominion Royal Cord Tires

Dominion Tires are GOOD Tires

For a Good Index to Prices—read the 'Classified Ads.'

cloud, and they vanished, and only a dream-distant voice said: "Stay with me. Stay with me, beloved," and died far off.

I slept after that in a depth of shadowy sleep that bathed and refreshed me like the darkness of deep water, and when I awoke I remembered every detail. But it was only a lover's dream, I thought. Nothing to influence a man except to greater love of the sweet spirit that fled to him across the night.

Certainly I never hesitated about going, and what I had found made me even keener to find the rest. I wanted to complete my work and lay it finished at her feet. Also I had the kind of pride that any man worth his name feels in putting his job through.

I got down into Peking three or four days later and made all my plans for the trek to the Land of Grass. The main route was not strange to me for part of the way, for, as I have said, I had spent two summers in Mongolia, but of the Tara district I knew nothing. Mongolia is a large order. A fascinating country, too, in its wild way—I had always meant to go again, though I never foresaw how it would come about. But I did not expect any difficulties. I could smatter away at the language. I am a born traveller among Orientals, and besides I should have a Mongol camel driver or two—plenty of them knocking about Peking. I put it through as quickly as I could in the disturbed state of affairs, and in less than a week my party was ready, four camels, a mule, two camel drivers and an awful-looking ruffian named Cheng, as my servant, who had the kindest heart I ever knew under the roughest exterior.

I visited the friendly temple where I kept my various kits, in the forlorn hope of a word from the blind man, but there was nothing. A keen disappointment, for his silence since the "sending" at the Temple of the August Peace had got a bit on my nerves. There was so much in which I needed his counsel, and information was of the utmost importance. I wanted to know whether my fairy tale of the one-eyed priest had kept the Empress busy—I wanted to know a hundred things; and beyond and above all this I wanted news of Sie. Passionately, I thought of her night and day; but she, too, came no more in dream, and the nights were as empty as the days.

But for all these anxieties and the haste I had to make because of the coming winter, my run into Mongolia would have been a pleasant thing in its way. There was plenty to occupy the mind. Disbanded parties of Boxers were said to be roving about the Contiguous Deserts and beyond, which give a spice of adventure. One knew exactly what that would be—just a variant on the good old brigand of those parts, who requests a loan of your purse with such polite address that if you have the brutality to refuse he really seems justified in resenting your rudeness with shot or cold steel. But I had made very effectual little preparations for this kind of attention, and did not anticipate trouble. We carried our own tents, for apart from the dirt and discomfort of the inns, when there happen to be any, it is just in these inns that you are watched by the gentry who will ambush you further along the route and slit your throat with as little compunction as they would a pig's.

To me Mongolia is one of the most fascinating countries in the world. A strange, dry land of desert, mountain and endless prairie, of frightful heat in summer, of devastating cold in winter. But a wizard land, also, of most sinister beauty and wild desolation, where the mountains burn with metallic color as if glowing hot from the work of infernal smiths in the abyss, and the vast lakes and rushing rivers are sublime in loneliness. And, in these wild solitudes the very religion of the Lord Buddha has lost its peace and reverie and has become terrible in aspect from its blending with the original devil worship of the Tartar peoples, and is now a medley of strange reincarnated gods and saints, human deities who dwell in their secret but densely populated lamaseries, wielding magical powers which alternately terrify and charm the roaming tribes who believe in them so devoutly.

There is no country in the world so

LUMBER

BETTER
LUMBER
for LESS
MONEY

Read what this customer says:

Mr. R. Smith, Kyle, Sask., writes: "Your prompt shipment brought the lumber to my station in three weeks from the time I ordered. The quantity, quality and the whole transaction is entirely satisfactory. I saved \$200."

You, too, can get better quality lumber for less. Get our special delivered prices on highest quality lumber, lath, shingles, mill-work, etc. Compare our first cost prices with your local lumber yard. You will be agreeably surprised at the saving and the superior quality of our lumber. We guarantee the grade of every piece. Special attention given to club orders. Prompt shipment. We pay the freight.

Send for FREE plan folder!

or send us your plans or bill of material for delivered estimate.

FARMER'S MUTUAL LUMBER CO. LTD.
BEKINS BLDG. VANCOUVER, B.C.

Established 1913. Capital: \$100,000.
Bankers: Royal Bank of Canada



UNIPLEX for Heavy Work

gained its fame through solid service, dependability and economy.

YOUR DEALER HAS IT
BURGESS DRY CELLS LTD., WINNIPEG



The New Averages are the only tractors with a two bearing crankshaft and two shaft transmission—they give you more power, have fewer working parts and last longer. 22 improvements for 1926. Avery Threshers now have Hart Feeders and ball bearings—they run easier and save more grain.

Write for New Avery Catalog
Learn all about the improvements in Avery Tractors, Threshers and Road Maintainers.

Address:
AVERY
POWER MACHINERY CO.
Dept. 11 Peoria, Illinois

I. J. HAUG & SONS LTD.
REGINA, SASK.
Distributors for Alberta and Saskatchewan

L. J. HAUG
WINNIPEG, MAN.
Distributors for Manitoba, Western Ontario and British Columbia

The Weyburn Security Bank
Chartered by Act of the Dominion Parliament

Head Office: **Weyburn, Sask.**
Twenty-six Branches in Saskatchewan
H. O. POWELL, General Manager

STOUT PERSONS
Incline to full feeling after eating, gassy pains, constipation
Relieved and digestion improved by
CHAMBERLAIN'S TABLETS
Cleansing and comforting—only 25c.

dominated by religion as Mongolia, if it be not Tibet. Every action, every thought of every man and woman is swayed by the lamas and their teachings. In every yurt (tent) of these nomad peoples is the altar of their faith. In every sickness, death, birth, marriage, the lamas must be there to work their charms and summon the kindly spirits and dismiss the dangerous. And the evil spirits are the more numerous. Who could doubt that in seeing the face nature turns here upon her children? Life is so small a thing here and death so near, so terrible. What wonder if they make their humble offerings to propitiate the dark Unseen?

And to one of these great and marvellous lamaseries I was bound with my own little load of hopes and fears. What should I find there of wild and melancholy and dangerous to meet me? There was an augury of dark things in my own heart, which I set down to the many dangers past rather than to those yet to come.

CHAPTER XIV

I pass over the first part of my trek. Anyone who knows Peking has seen the strings of camels leaving by the frowning pyramidal gates for the wilds, and a romantic sight it is until it becomes an everyday experience.

So I struck north and west, following the well-worn trade route at first, and left civilization behind me. If it were not spinning too long a yarn an interesting book might be made of the adventures of such a life, for, so far from being lonely, except of course later on, one certainly meets as queer a collection of human beings as anywhere in the universe: Trading Chinese with bland, enigmatic faces and greedy souls beneath, the blood-suckers of the simple Mongol people who once ruled China itself through their great khans; lamas journeying to and from the great Lama Temple at Peking; Mongols chasing their wild horses on the prairies; camel and horse caravans carrying every sort of goods to the great mart of the Far East.

Every language I knew or smattered was in requisition many times a day at first, for in the earlier stages a scattered Englishman, Frenchman or Russian would turn up smiling among the natives. But I was chary with my English, as became a Chinese, and my French is bad enough to pass anywhere as an Oriental effort.

There is no life like the life of the open road. To this day I would rather see a Mongol yurt than a king's palace.

We had been out about a month and were trekking through the sandy steppes when we overtook an old lama pacing gravely along the track on a sturdy little horse. These men, owing to their religious character, can travel alone in safety where it would be madness for others to venture, for the Mongols would guard them with their lives, and the Chinese, who are quite uninterested in poverty, knowing their pockets are empty, seldom trouble themselves to look their way.

He greeted us kindly and asked permission to join us for part of the journey, and this, a common civility of the road, I granted at once. He drew up beside me and began talking volubly. Where was I for? He was on the way to his own lamasery, having seen the frightful events in Peking from the safe shelter of the Lama Temple. He had had enough of the great world, he said, and never would leave the wilds again.

"There is peace. A man rises in the morning, and expects to lay his head down in safety at night. You, my brother, are you also fleeing from the bloody terror?"

"No, holy person. I journey on pilgrimage to the Lamasery of Tara, but I shall return when business calls me."

"You are then a follower of the Excellent One in his various incarnations and manifestations."

"I salute the Excellent One with profound reverence."

"It is well. Then the company of this humble servant of the Faith will not displease you. The Lamasery of Tara is my home and there I also am bent. Very wonderful powers are vouchsafed to the Hubligan of the

Lamasery of Tara. He is, as you know, a reincarnate Buddha."

"So I have heard. Also that wisdom is the heritage of the lamas of Tara, and therefore the Mongols call it the Abode of the Thousand Wise Men."

"That also is true, worthy stranger. A whole class of our brothers are devoted to the study of the science of marvels, another to planetary lore, and a third to herbal. Half the simples used by our brothers throughout Mongolia are compounded at the Lamasery of Tara."

"I promise myself much instruction there, and propose to make offerings testifying my respect for the Sacred Manifestation."

I thought it as well to make this statement, wishing to pass as a person of consideration, to whom it would be worth while to be civil.

He looked at me with surprise.

"Worthy person, this wisdom is not bought or sold. You cannot suppose that a living Buddha is influenced by gifts or gold?"

"Far be such a thought from me. Yet the Excellent One himself did accept the gift of a garden and monastery for his order."

This reference was graciously received, and we rode a while in silence.

"Of what age is His Holiness the living Buddha," I asked at last.

"He is now sixty-four years old and replete with wisdom. He recalls all the events of all his previous incarnations at will, and for this reason there is no historical circumstance dark to him, and this has caused frequent embassies to be sent him from the reigning dynasties in Peking, both the Mings and the Manchus, that they may benefit by his advice and experience."

I turned this over in my mind. Ridiculous, the up-to-date Westerner will say. A man must be a lunatic to attach any importance to the ravings of a heathen. Let me assure the up-to-date Westerner that he has a lot to learn and unlearn, and a few months' tourist tripping in the Far East will do very little for him in either respect. Only those know the wonders of the Orient who have lived among the people many years, and with sympathy and knowledge. So, knowing a little, I went on with my questions.

"Does His Holiness recall all the dealings of the Lamasery with the Court of Peking?"

"Certainly, and His Holiness is very approachable and gracious to those who seek information. Great confidence has been reposed in him by the mighty, in this and previous incarnations."

This set me thinking deeply. It occupied my mind through heat and cold, and visits to Mongol yurts, and queer half-Chinese, half-Tartar towns, where an adventure befell me that I may write one day. Was it possible that the Hubligan held the direct secret of the treasure? Would the blind man's ancestor have committed it to the charge of any man and above all an ecclesiastic with the interests of his own lamasery to consider? And what would be my chances of success if I claimed it as the agent of the rightful heir? And how long would the news take to reach the Empress, and what then would Sie's chance of life or my own be worth?

These were interesting questions, and were often the unseen groundwork of my talks with the Peking lama, as I called him; but friendly as he was I could get nothing else useful from him.

But we became very friendly as we journeyed on together and I was glad of a companion with something more of education and insight than my drivers and servant. He, in his turn, was grateful for the little comforts I could provide and he shared my tent and fire, and told me in return many strange tales of the life in the Lamasery of Tara and the magic powers of the Holy Hubligan who ruled it. Some I believed, some I put aside as superstition. I would judge for myself when the time came. But one thing became very clear to me, though nothing was directly said on that point, namely, that great political movements were germinating in the lamaseries in the wilds, and that if I kept my eyes open and my mouth shut I might carry back news to the blind man of the first importance concerning the disposition of the Powers

for Economical Transportation



Improved!

A Revelation in Low-Priced Transportation

A type of performance never before approached in any low-priced car—a new smoothness of operation—new flexibility—new swiftness of acceleration—new beauty—new comfort—these have been added to its already world-famous power and economy to make the Improved Chevrolet a revelation in low-priced transportation.

Just take one ride in this remarkable car—and you will be amazed to find that qualities heretofore found only in costlier cars are now obtainable in a car of very low price.

The introduction of the Improved Chevrolet marks an outstanding achievement in the automobile industry.

And Chevrolet is fully equipped—no extras to buy

We have a time payment plan that costs you less—the GMAC plan—General Motors' own plan for buying its cars on time.



CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

(Subsidiary of General Motors of Canada, Limited)

OSHAWA • ONTARIO

1128-X

CANCER



Write today for our fully illustrated booklet on Cancer and Its Treatment. IT IS FREE. DR. WILLIAMS' SANATORIUM 525 University Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

Increase Your Farm Income You can profit by marketing everything needed or produced on the farm through Classified Advertising. "Little Guide Ads." will boost your farm income.

WEAR PRACTICALLY ELIMINATED OIL ONCE A YEAR!

Before you buy any windmill, learn what our famous slogan "Oil Once a Year" means to you in profitable dollars! Make certain that you understand fully the many advantages and superiorities of "Toronto" Self-Oiling Windmills. Learn how they save you money, labor, time. Find out why these practical windmills are giving to-day and have given every satisfaction on thousands of farms throughout Canada for years.

Longer Service Least Attention

Send at once for our splendid FREE Booklet describing the "Toronto" Self-Oiling Windmill in detail and satisfy yourself that you will get longer service from it with the least attention because it requires oil "Only Once a Year."

Gears Run in Special Oil



The "Toronto" Self-Oiling Windmill operates perfectly under any climatic conditions. Boiling sun or zero temperatures have no effect on it because all gears operate in a bath of special oil, unaffected by heat or cold. And the "Toronto" Self-Oiling Windmill requires oil "Only Once a Year!"

McPherson and Thom

Dept. 116J, Regina
Sales Agents for
Ontario Wind,
Engine and Pump
Co. (Western
Branch) Ltd.

McPherson and Thom, Dept. 116J, Regina

Send me your booklet on "Toronto" Self-Oiling Windmills
Name.....
Address.....

"Oil Once a Year"

Think of the great conveniences of a windmill which requires oil "Only Once a Year." No longer is it necessary to climb the tower in summer heat or to battle up an icy, dangerous ladder in winter cold for frequent oiling. You oil "Only Once a Year," the gears run in oil at all times, you have less trouble and time wasted, the windmill lasts longer and gives greater satisfaction because it is properly lubricated always.

Banish Water Pumping!

On every farm of average size at least one hour a day is spent in the wearisome task of pumping water. 36½ days a year which a "Toronto" Self-Oiling Windmill will give you for profitable work, rest or recreation—besides supplying running water wherever you want it.

What other piece of farm equipment gives you so much service over so long a period with so little attention—and at such moderate cost! Decide now to banish once and for all the task of pumping and carrying water. Decide to have the which gives you year in and year out service with practically no attention. Send coupon immediately for valuable free book giving full details of the "Toronto" Self-Oiling Windmill.

If you have a "Toronto" Windmill now, you can obtain this self-oiling feature by simply interchanging the head and using your present wheel. The "Toronto" Tower is the heaviest, strongest and best, braced tower built.

**SAVES
YOU
MONEY
TIME
LABOR**

WRITE
FOR FREE
BOOK
NOW



ALL GEARS
ENCLOSED

ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO.
TORONTO

RUN IN
-OIL-

SELF-OILING WINDMILLS

OVER THE FARM PHONE

"Hello! That the school? Oh, Miss Jameson, I'm so nervous about the children in this terrible storm. Please keep them until their father comes with the car... Thank you. I'm so relieved."



You're never alone
if you have a phone

Northern Electric Telephone

MONTREAL QUEBEC TORONTO LONDON WINNIPEG CALGARY
HALIFAX OTTAWA HAMILTON WINDSOR REGINA VANCOUVER

in Mongolia who sway the march of series of prostrations. They rose, then the Banner Men (the armed Mongol tribes)—a matter which might be of the first moment when the great Day he looked forward to should come.

We had a trifling brush with a roving band, and, whether they were Boxers or no, they gave us a wakeful night, and might have done some mischief if I had not been prepared.

We had seen some men scouting on horses during the day, but paid no attention, thinking they were the ordinary riders of the prairies. But, when we had all turned in and were sleeping soundly, a little Mongol boy came creeping in by the door flap and timidly touched the lama.

"Man of prayer, holy lama, wake! There is danger!" he whispered and was gone like a dream. I waked to see the lama at the tent door looking toward the east with keen expectation quite unmixed with alarm.

"Worthy traveller, make ready. My people have seen a party of Kitats (Chinese) approaching from the east, and there is trouble."

There was, but not of a very accentuated nature; a few shots, and it was all over, and I should not mention it but for two reasons. First, the delightful attitude of the lama, who, though forbidden by his faith to shed blood, was most helpfully active up to the very point of letting fly at the foe, and as keen as any of us that we should wing the quarry; and second, the very curious fact that from a paper we found on the body of one of the two men we killed, it was certain they were in the employment of Yu Hsien, not only an ardent patron of the Boxers, but high in the favor of the Empress—in fact one of her right-hand men. I thought nothing of this at the time, but it recurred to me later.

I shall never forget the day when we came in sight of the great lamasery. It impressed me as few other places ever have done. There had been a tremendous thunderstorm with all the artillery of heaven let loose upon us and a deluge to follow that left us mere pulp. The camels were wading and slipping in mud very distasteful to their feelings, which they relieved by the queer cries peculiar to their queer natures, and only the lama's horse and the little mule held gallantly on through rock and mud and stream. But suddenly the sun shot radiant beams through the clouds, and a magnificent rainbow spanned the way before us. The lama, overjoyed, raised his hand to heaven and cried: "It is the welcome of the Hubilgan to his faithful returning disciple. Lift up your eyes, worthy traveller. We have reached the Lamasery of Tara."

We rounded a corner and before us on a hill, well wooded and watered, were many great buildings, surrounded with numberless small huts, painted or washed a clean white. Three handsome temples centred the buildings, rising high to pagoda-shaped towers with gilded pinnacled roofs. And behind these sprang a sheer cliff, a great part of the face of it worked into niches where sat or stood strange gods and goddesses like giant bees in a giant honeycomb, but painted brilliant colors. So they stared over the countryside, visible a long way off. In these wilds and among the trees the effect was really beautiful, and the little town, clustering about them, had a religious air because its population consisted almost entirely of lamas, pilgrims who arrived being obliged to camp on the plain outside. I, however, being introduced by the Peking lama, who spoke of me in much handsomer terms than I deserved, was given a hut with a place adjoining for my servant, and was at once invited to pay my devotions in the chief temple. It was easy to see one was in a town devoted to religion, for at every bend of the beautiful stream that watered it were fixed praying wheels without number, turning in the rush of the water, and thus incessantly repeating their mystic invocation to the Jewel in the Lotus. The barrel prayer-wheels stood everywhere, also, and many lamas were grinding industriously at these heavenly labor-saving machines. Before us in the street the young lamas from other parts were performing the curious rite by which one encircles a lamasery in a

laid themselves flat on the ground, forehead touching it, arms spread before it with the hands joined. In each hand was a horn which was drawn back in a curve until the hands touched the side. Then they arose and repeated the prostration until the whole circuit of the lamasery was made. And anything like the exhaustion of these poor creatures I have seldom seen. Mongolian Buddhism certainly takes its dogmas seriously.

I visited the temple in company with the Peking lama and several of my new friends—a place of much splendor with its hanging brocades and glittering images and altars crowded to suffocation with sacred objects. I was escorted then to my own little abode which my servant had made habitable enough, and a plate of raisins and fruit was offered me by my hosts.

"Elder brother, rest here in peace," said the spokesman in excellent Chinese. "In peace perform your devotions and receive the blessing of the Holy Hubilgan."

"May I humbly enquire of what deity His Holiness is the reincarnation?"

"The Buddha of Infallible Magic. Very great are the marvels His Holiness can perform. The pilgrims are now gathering to see a sacred miracle which takes place tomorrow."

"Then I cannot have the honor of paying my respects to the Holy Hubilgan until afterward?"

"Certainly not. But there can be no doubt of your favorable reception later."

I was then left to rest, and after a sound meal and sounder sleep, I went forth to examine the amazing place in which I found myself.

Lamas, lamas everywhere! More than half the population in Mongolia are lamas. They swarmed; some dwellers in the lamasery, some nomads upon the face of the earth, but all of the religious community. I talked with many who could understand my tongues, but many shook their heads and passed on repellent. From none did my cautious feelers gain any information as to my errand. Indeed every mind was occupied with the coming miracle. All day at intervals the great conches bellowed, calling the religious into the temples where solemn services were held with rosaries and holy water and the chanting of strong male voices. The lamas crowded in hundreds, in their praying shawls, robed in brown, red, or yellow according to their degrees. It was impressive to a degree. I stood outside tense with excitement, where I could look into the dim rich interior, cloudy with incense, crowded, magical, dim, the images of the deities glimmering faintly. No one would tell me what the miracle was to be. Perhaps they did not know. But the lity would be admitted to see it, and the camps of pilgrims were forming thick on the plains outside the little town—the tents rising like huge balloons into the air.

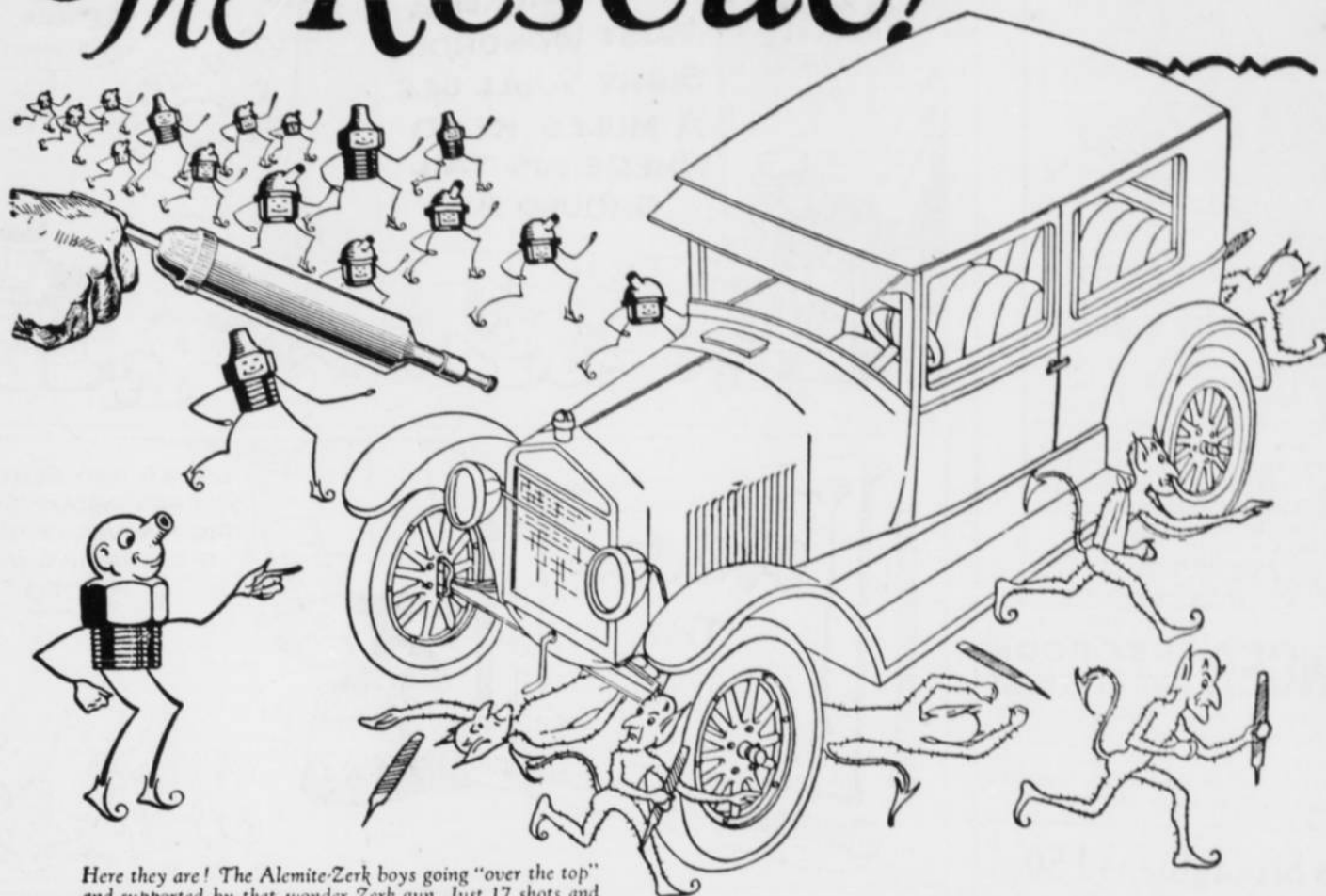
Magic! I had often heard of the magic of the lamas and with intense curiosity. I was very sure it would have nothing in common with the high spiritual teachings of my master. All I had heard was surrounded with terror and mystery. None the less interesting for that.

To be continued



The day's first meal

The Rescue!



Here they are! The Alemite-Zerk boys going "over the top" and supported by that wonder Zerk gun. Just 17 shots and the Friction Imps are routed. That's the story.

The counter-attack comes when you have driven your car 500 miles. Then the Imps of Friction will begin to get in their deadly work. First one part of the car, then another, will show signs of their presence. Just remember that every 500 miles you need Alemite Lubricant on your Ford.

Your Ford is as good as the care you give it. Treat it right and your up-keep costs are "nothing"—neglect it—and, like any other car or machine, it pays you back in repair bills. What it costs to run a Ford depends on you. Eighty percent. of repairs come from a single cause—poor lubrication.

And don't forget—after you have the fittings installed use only genuine Alemite Lubricant. Demand it. Insist that your Service Station man give you only the genuine

With the Alemite-Zerk 17 patented fittings you can replace every grease and oil cup. You simply press the Alemite-Zerk compressor against each fitting, and—instantly fresh lubricant shoots entirely through the bearing, forcing out the old, caked grease.

Talk to your Service Station man about it. He dislikes messing with grease cups just as much as you do—they take too much of his time. If your Service Station man does not carry the Alemite-Zerk fittings, use the coupon in the corner and we will tell you where you can get them.

Use this Coupon

I want information on Alemite.

Name _____

Make of Car _____

Street Address _____

P.O. _____

Alemite Products Co., Canada, Ltd.,
Belleville, Canada.

We have a Special Deal
on Alemite equipment for
Fords—use the Coupon

ALEMITE-ZERK

High Pressure Lubrication for Farm Implements

Nature Sets Barriers for the Breeder

Continued from Page 6

Only a very few seeds set and these give progeny that are completely sterile.

Breed crosses in animals are extremely common, and ordinarily the offspring are completely fertile. For example, crosses like the Angus x Jersey, Hereford x Shorthorn, Duroc-Jersey x Poland China, Fox terrier x Dachshund, Rhode Island Red x White Leghorn, are commonly seen, and the crossbreds are known to be highly fertile.

Variety crosses in plants are equally well known. Thus in corn the crosses, Golden Bantam x Reid Yellow Dent, Evergreen x Country Gentleman, Calico x Silver King, and pop corn x flint corn are easily made, without encountering sterility. As a matter of fact, both plant and animal breeders in the past have resorted mainly to breed or variety crosses in producing new types.

There is accordingly a great similarity in plants and animals in this matter of the limits of crossing. One can not successfully hybridize in either kingdom, very many different forms, especially in the genus and species. Nature has provided more or less of a check against too indiscriminate mixing of her forms. She has given man and herself some leeway, however, in producing new types. Having been given an inch, some of her children, homo sapiens, nevertheless have taken a foot, and are inclined to exploit their ramblings from the straight path of truth.

Regina Livestock Conference

Continued from Page 24

the board of the U.L.G.; that the U.L.G. had undertaken the financing of the Alberta Pool and that it was ready to give proper representation on its board to the Saskatchewan and Manitoba Pools when their organizations were in shape.

A resolution was passed expressing the view that the activities of the three pools should be co-ordinated and that a committee of three, one from each pool, be appointed to effect this purpose. Another resolution requested the Federal Minister of Agriculture to take such steps as are necessary in removing any disabilities that co-operative associations may suffer under the present act or regulations under the act.

Calgary Stock Yards Dispute

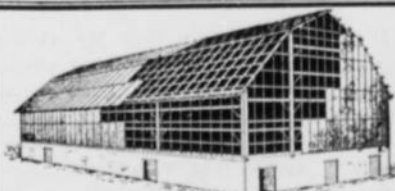
Up to the time of going to press there had been no developments of importance in the Calgary Stock Yards case since the date of the last issue. The investigation by government officials was completed on May 20, but no word of the findings of the officials has been published. The special license issued by the Dominion expired on Monday, June 7, but was immediately extended for 30 days

MAPLE LEAF Saws

No. 160

A rugged, keen cutting saw, with unbreakable handle. Ideal for farm use.

Shurly-Dietrich Co., Ltd. GALT CANADA



Corrugated Galvanized Iron

Protects your building from lightning. It is fireproof, storm-proof and permanent. The cheapest and best material you can use.

Let us send you full particulars.

Canadian Corrugating and Stamping Co.

Box 236, Dept. C, WINNIPEG, MAN.

HILLCREST

THE BEST NON-SPARKING
STEAM COAL

FOR PLOWING, THRESHING

COAL SELLERS CO. LTD.
CALGARY, ALTA.

Farmers can Profit by reading the
Farm Machinery Advertisement.
Page 39

CUTICURA



Mother's Favorite For Baby's Skin

The pure, cleansing properties of the Soap make it ideal for baby's daily bath. Assisted by Cuticura Ointment it does much to prevent little skin and scalp troubles becoming serious and to keep baby's tender skin healthy and clear. Cuticura Talcum is soothing and cooling, ideal for baby after a bath.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address Canadian Depot: "Stenhouse Ltd., Montreal." Price, Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Cuticura Shaving Stick 25c.

CANCER FREE BOOK SENT ON REQUEST

Tells cause of cancer and what to do for pain, bleeding, odor, etc. Write for it today, mentioning this paper. Address: Indianapolis Cancer Hospital, Indianapolis, Ind.

Eyes Strengthened 50% by Proper Eye Care, Says Doctor

Suggests Simple Home Treatment Which Quickly Relieves All Irritation and Sharpens Vision

No longer is there any excuse for most of our eye troubles, for specialists have perfected a simple but amazingly effective treatment which not only quickly relieves burning, itching, smarting, aching eyes, but also banishes eye headaches, eye-strain and blurred vision.

This simple treatment is called the Bon-Opto system, and is now being prescribed by physicians and specialists everywhere. It is based on the latest scientific discoveries. Scientists have recently proved that 90 per cent. of all eye troubles are due to weakness in certain little muscles which adjust the eye. Eyeglasses alone will not strengthen these muscles. But the Bon-Opto treatment seeps through directly to them, heals and tones them, and soon restores them—and therefore the eyes—to their old-time strength and vigor.

Don't neglect your eyes. The discomfort felt after an automobile ride, a movie, or any close work, is an important danger signal. Yet every irritation and ache can be almost instantly banished by a Bon-Opto eye-bath, and more serious trouble prevented. Bon-Opto should be in every home. Your eyes are far more important than your teeth. As often as you use your toothbrush you should take your eye-bath.

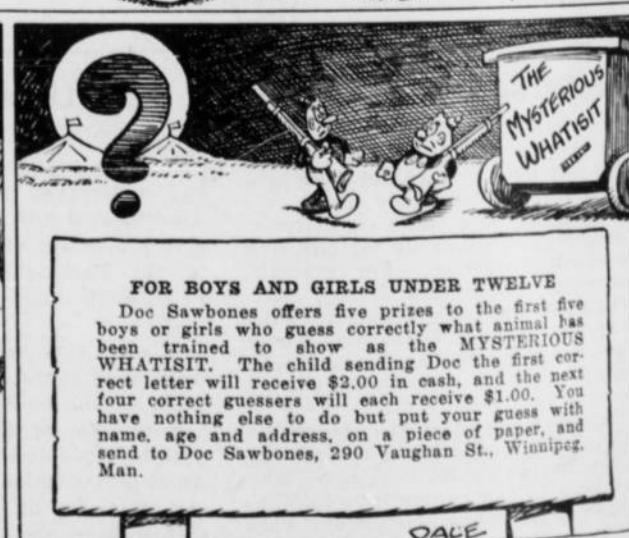
So get a package of Bon-Opto. Results guaranteed. Money back without question if you are not delighted with the improvement in your eyes and sight. Bon-Opto is sold by good druggists everywhere. Free Book: Send your name for a free copy of our book: "Stronger Eyes and Better Sight," and send the name of your druggist if he does not keep Bon-Opto in stock. Valmas Drug Co., 308 King Building, Toronto 2.

GALLSTONES

Stomach and Liver trouble easily relieved by "Hexophen Capsules" and all symptoms banished, such as bowel trouble, colic, pains in sides or back, indigestion, gas, jaundice, dyspepsia, heartburn, piles or signs of appendicitis. "Hexophen Capsules" have stood the test and have relieved many sufferers after all other means have failed. No matter what you have tried without success, if you really wish to end these troubles, write today for full particulars and testimonials of this reliable remedy.

ANDERSON & COMPANY
Box 203A WINDSOR, ONT.

Classified Ads. make Friends



Mr. Grouch Gets His Money's Worth

It isn't very often that Mr. Grouch wants to spend money on other people, is it? Well, don't make any mistake about it. He hasn't changed any. He's the same old Mr. Grouch. Why, you can see by the very look on his face that he isn't giving with a glad heart. He took it into his head that Doc Sawbones was fooling the people with a worthless show. Now, nobody would listen to him if he went round telling what a poor show it was, not even if he had been inside and seen it. He wanted to have some other people

who had seen it to come out and tell the world that there was no such animal as Doc advertised—think of it! A mule with a head where his tail ought to be!

Now Mr. Grouch wouldn't take any of the grown-up people into the show with him, partly because it cost more for grown-ups, and partly because no one would go with him. But the little Doc Dads aren't fussy who pays. They want to see the mule. So in they go.

Follow the picture and you'll see what happened inside the tent.

My, wasn't Grouch mad! But Doc Sawbones didn't tell them anything that wasn't true, did he? Before that wasn't true, did he? Before Grouch went into the show he said he was going to have Doc arrested if he didn't show them exactly what he promised. Small chance! The judge would only laugh at him if he hauled the merry, old showman into court. So when he came out of the tent door, Flannelfeet was there to josh him, and the little Doc Dads tittered and haw-hawed. Grouch knows that he's beaten. I guess it won't make his temper any better.

Alberta Government's Record

Continued from Page 10

on the question submitted on the petition, but was amended to allow of two other alternatives being submitted by the government, so as to obtain the views of all shades of opinion.

On the results of the plebiscite the government framed the present liquor act of the province, acknowledged to be the best legislation of its kind in Canada, and which has been followed by other provinces. The act is under the control of one commissioner. It allows reasonable liberty for the individual who wishes to purchase liquor for beverage purposes, but provides severe penalties on abuse.

Encourage Co-operative Marketing

During the tenure of the present government, and with its active support, the Alberta Wheat Pool was established. Alberta led the whole Dominion in this matter, and the results are too well known to be enumerated here. The government have also given assistance to co-operative marketing of livestock, dairying and poultry products.

The vigorous campaign of the Department of Agriculture to overcome the grasshopper threat from 1922 to 1924, involved a cost of \$346,075, but it is estimated that the crop saved in 1922 amounted to \$18,000,000 in value, and the huge crop of 1923 would have been impossible had the problem not been strenuously grappled with.

The cream-grading policy of the government has resulted in Alberta's butter attaining a high standard, and the export trade to Britain has almost doubled yearly. Aid has been given in the encouragement of proper seed cleaning, and in the eradication of weeds. The value of agricultural products in Alberta last year was \$256,000,000.

While the government has cut the cost of agricultural education almost in half, more pupils are being educated in the agricultural schools than in 1921.

Railways and Highways

The Alberta government, as has been already stated, owns several lines of railways, which are the heaviest investment the province has. While not paying interest on bonded debt, by economical administration they are now paying operating expenses, and a very much better service, both as regards speed of transportation and reduction of freight rates, is being given than in former years.

Taking advantage of the Dominion government's offer of payment of 40 per cent. of the cost, an offer which had not been taken up by the former administration, the government embarked on a plan for providing main trunk highways throughout the province, well drained and gravelled. This program has been actively under way for the past two years, and has resulted in much better motoring and marketing facilities, and a great increase in tourist traffic. The cost of these highways has been largely met by borrowing, but enough is being taken out of the receipts from auto licenses to form a sinking fund, which will retire the indebtedness thus created in 15 years.

Health Activities

While the government has cut costs in non-essential services, no attempt has been made to save at the expense of public health. The expenditure in this branch, was, last year, \$990,000, as against \$373,000 in the last year of the Liberal administration. This money is largely devoted to grants in aid of hospitals, for the upkeep of hospitals and sanatoria for those mentally and physically defective. A progressive extension of travelling clinics, personnel of which include doctors, dentists and nurses, has been carried out from year to year, and has been of great value to outlying settlements.

Educational Facilities

Nor has the government skimmed expenditure on education. The average of monthly attendance in Alberta schools has risen from 82.76 per cent. in 1920 to 87.44 per cent. in 1925. The average yearly period of operation

of schools was, in 1925, 184.7 days. In the session now ended an act has been passed which very largely increases grants to the weaker districts, and should have the effect of assisting children in pioneer settlements to enjoy improved educational facilities. The educational department was also, this year, given authority to engage in the printing and distribution of text-books, which will be a 15 to 20 per cent. saving to pupils, parents and school districts.

Telephone Extensions

While the number of telephones in use in Alberta at the end of 1925 was 8,500 more than in 1920, the number of employees had been reduced from 1,015 in August, 1921, to 650 as at present date. The telephone department had been handicapped by an expenditure of over \$1,000,000 made by the Liberal government previous to their vacating office, the value of the stock on hand in 1921 being \$1,900,000; whereas a normal stock is \$500,000. This stock had to be largely sacrificed in order to prevent its becoming worthless. A fine spirit pervades all the employees of the department, and the service given is equal to that obtainable anywhere.

Survey of Taxation

A complete survey of the entire field of taxation within the province for the purpose of bringing about, if possible, a more equitable basis for taxation, and a reduction of the burden of expenses of government, both provincial and municipal, has been commenced, at the instance of the government, by a carefully-selected commission, with Dr. H. M. Tory, president of the Alberta University, at its head, and including men versed in provincial, and urban, and rural municipal affairs. This is one of the most important steps taken by the government since it assumed office, and the effect of the enquiry is expected to be far-reaching.

Outlook for the Future

While critics of the government have often assailed its financial and legislative actions, its honesty or sincerity has never been called in question. These, after all, are the principal requirements of any government. Criticism of its record otherwise is fully met by its story of the past five years, briefly outlined in the foregoing synopsis.

The government is still grappling with three great questions. The most important of these is the transfer to the province by the Dominion of its natural resources. The bill incorporating the agreement has been passed in the Alberta assembly, and is only awaiting its passage in the Dominion House, and its confirmation by the Imperial parliament, to become law. The administration of these resources for the benefit of the people of the province is the aim of the government, and is one of the principal reasons why they should be returned to office.

The railway problem is one of the most vexing ones before the province. Alberta's interest in these railways amounts to \$35,000,000, and while negotiations have been in progress for the past year for the sale of these to either of the great transcontinental systems, yet the province will not make a settlement until it is assured that every possible dollar has been secured to the people of Alberta.

The province's scheme of rural credits is awaiting the introduction of a similar bill in Ottawa. The government is sincerely anxious to bring into effect a measure that will be of value to the people of the province as a whole, and is prepared to co-operate to the fullest extent with the Dominion.

In the election to be held on June 28, the people will be called upon to give judgment upon the five-year experiment of non-party government. The government rests confidently upon its record of achievement, as compared with former administrations, and the desire for the continuation of policies which have helped, together with the improvement in agricultural and business conditions, to make Alberta's position in the British Empire one of pride in achievement and optimism for the future.

Machinery Exhibits at Summer Fairs

Among the largest, most interesting and most instructive exhibits at the Class A summer fairs are those put on by the implement and machinery firms. Besides exhibiting a full line of their goods, usually in running shape so that the interested spectator can get a good idea of what is done and how it is accomplished, they also make a point of featuring anything new that is being brought out and often the first view that the public can have of these machines or accessories is at the fairs.

The farmer who is interested in machinery will be well repaid for the time he spends along machinery row. Nowhere else will he see so complete an exhibit in such a short space of time. He will not only see what is new but he will be able to make comparisons for himself, impossible under other conditions. And he will find experts with each exhibit able and willing to answer his questions.

Fairs are provided for instruction as well as amusement. Thousands of dollars are spent to provide those attending them the greatest amount of information in the least time. In this expense, that undertaken by the machinery exhibitors is not the least. To provide Guide readers with some idea of what they may expect to see at the fairs this summer, the following list of exhibitors has been prepared:

Advance-Rumely Thresher Co. Inc.—Light-Weight Oil-Pull Tractors, sizes 15-25, 20-35, 25-45, 30-60. Advance-Rumely Steel Separators, sizes 22 x 32, 24 x 38, 28 x 44, 30 x 48, 32 x 52, 36 x 60. All separators equipped with ball bearings and new Rumely feeders. Oil-Pull oils and lubricants. Full line of Rumely special drive belts and roll belting in all widths and plys. Advance-Rumely ball-bearing silo fillers. Rumely two-ton truck. Sixteen-inch ensilage cutter.

Canadian Oliver Chilled Plow Works Ltd.—These people will exhibit at the major fairs a full line of implements for use with the Fordson tractor, including Woods Bros. threshers.

J. I. Case Threshing Machinery Co. Inc.—Case tractors, sizes 12-20, 18-32, 25-45. Case steel threshers, sizes 22 x 36, 28 x 46, 32 x 54. Full line of tractor plows and disc harrows. Special exhibit will show the combine harvester and thresher in the 9-foot and 16-foot sizes.

Cockshutt Plow Co. Ltd.—Full line of firm's make of plows, cultivating machinery, seeding machinery, haying and harvesting machinery, wagons, etc.

John Deere Plow Co.—John Deere tractors, binders (grain and corn), type "E" stationary engines, mowers with tongue trucks, Marseilles portable elevators, pump jacks, No. 5 tractor plows, new Deere gangs, spreaders, Letz-Dixie feed roughage machine, Van Brunt drills, John Goodison threshers.

Desjardins Co. Ltd.—Combination "Call of the West" threshing outfit—28 x 36 separator and 15 h.p. engine, 26 x 36 new model separator for operating by Fordson tractor. Small individual flour mill in operation.

Emerson-Brantingham Implements Co. Inc.—E-B 103 three-furrow horse and tractor plow. E-B 2 14-inch extra heavy gang plow. E-B 124 14-inch Fordson tractor plow, convertible into 12-inch. E-B pipe bar spring-tooth harrow. E-B 48 eight-foot disc harrow. E-B all-steel flexible harrow. E-B Newton wagon and box. E-B Overland wagon and box. E-B Osborne binder, eight foot. E-B 70 10-foot 16-inch discs, single out-throw power control disc harrow. E-B No. 1 manure spreader. E-B 20 x 6 grain drill.

Ford Motor Co.—Ford power-farming display, including Fordson tractors, Canadian Oliver Plow Co. implements for use with Fordson tractors, one Fordson tractor hooked up with 21 x 36 separator, two Fordson tractors hooked up with 30 x 50 separator. Ford farm truck equipped for grain hauling, also industrial and other equipment for use with Fordson tractor and Ford truck including road graders, one-man scrapers, hoists, mowers, loaders, backfillers, street sweepers, etc.

Garden City Feeder Co. Ltd.—Garden City steel feeder. Garden City automatic register. Johnson self-cleaning dockage sieve. Calkin's smut machine for treating wheat with Copper carbonate. Rockwood cylinder nutter. Athens plows for Fordson tractors.

Goold, Shanley and Muir Co. Ltd.—Brantford self-oiling windmills. Duplex open-wheel windmills, pumping engines—14 h.p. to 30 h.p. full line of pumps, new line roller-bearing grain grinders, tilting drum concrete mixers—for both farm and contractor. Beaver friction-drive kerosene tractors.

Hart-Parr Ltd.—Hart-Parr tractors, sizes 12-24, 16-30, 22-40. Hart-Parr power washer—electric motor or belt driven. Hart-Parr feed grinder. Hart-Parr tractor operating on "bootstraps" lift.

I. J. Haug and Sons Ltd.—28 x 46 Avery separator hooked up with 20-35 Avery tractor, 24 x 40 Banting Greyhound separator hooked up 16-32 Lauson tractor and 30 x 50 separator hooked up 20-35 Lauson tractor, 24 x 40 Avery Skeleton separator, Hart New Model feeder operated by small Avery gas engine.

L. J. Haug—20-35 Avery tractor with a 20 x 40 Avery thresher, Hart New Model feeder with 9-foot carrier and 14-foot carrier, Hart New Perfection register with tilting conveyor, Franklin automobile.

Ling Manufacturing Co.—Liberty grain blowers, Economy Roller grain crushers, drag-type grain elevators, Fordson attachment for operating Liberty grain blower. The Fordson blower attachment should be a very attractive proposition where several farmers can combine in the operation of loading their grain into cars.

Machinery Manufacturers Ltd.—Steel Bird sheaf loader and carrier, Steel Bird line of wagon boxes, grain tanks and bobsleighs.

Massey-Harris Co.—Complete exhibit of the firm's line of plows, cultivating, seeding, haying and harvesting machinery, wagons, etc. Will also show the combine machine for harvesting and threshing.

Minneapolis Threshing Machine Co.—35-70 tractor hooked to 40 x 64 Minneapolis Steel thresher, 22-44 tractor hooked to 32 x 54 Minneapolis Steel thresher, 17-30 Type "B" Minneapolis tractor hooked to 28 x 46 Minneapolis Standard Steel thresher, 17-30 Type "A" Minneapolis tractor hooked to 24 x 46 Minneapolis Standard Steel thresher. Each thresher will be equipped with Garden City or Hart New Model feeders, Garden City or Hart registers, with latest style conveyors.

Minneapolis Steel and Machinery Corporation—Twin City tractors, sizes 12-20 and 20-35, all-steel construction separators, sizes 21 x 36, 28 x 48, 32 x 52.

Nichols and Shepard Co.—20-35 Allis-Chalmers tractor operating a 28 x 46 Red River Special separator, 15-25 operating a 22 x 36, and a 20-35 operating a 30 x 52. All separators will be equipped with Hart New Model self-feeders, Hyatt roller-bearings and Alomite-Zerk oiling system.

Sawyer-Massey Co. Ltd.—24 x 40 Sawyer-Massey steel separator driven by a 15-27 Wal. tractor, 28 x 44 driven by a 20-40 Sawyer-Massey tractor, and a 32 x 56 driven by a 25-50 Sawyer-Massey tractor. Six-foot and seven-foot road maintainers, seven-foot heavy grader, eight-foot heavy grader with scarifier and back sloper attached, dump wagon, road drags, scrapers and plows, Wallis tractor with power take-off attached.

Waterloo Manufacturing Co. Ltd.—22 x 36 Waterloo steel thresher hooked up with 15-27 Heider tractor, 24 x 42 hooked up with 18-32 Heider tractor and a 28 x 48 hooked up with 20-40 Eagle tractor. Threshers will all be equipped with latest attachments in the way of self-feeders and tilting elevator registers.

Western Implements Ltd.—Economy grain cleaners for threshing machines and seed work, Western stubble burners, Farmer's special fanning mills, grain picklers, machine work display, sheet metal work display.

Geo. White and Sons Co. Ltd.—24 x 46 White steel thresher hooked up with 16-30 All-Work tractor, 28 x 50 hooked up with 20-35 All-Work tractor, 12-25 Huber light four tractor.

MILL WOOD

Slabs cut to 12-inch lengths, \$30 per car, f.o.b. mill.

SEND YOUR ORDERS DIRECT TO
North West Lumber Co. Ltd.
EDMONTON, ALBERTA

Farmers Can Profit

BY

Reading the Classified
Advertisements.

JULY IS THE TIME to advertise surplus farm machinery, bees, fall rye and farm lands. Thousands want to buy

LIVESTOCK

Various

FOREST HOME FARM—SHORTHORN BULLS. Serviceable age, combining weight, quality and excellent breeding. Also March and April Yorkshire pigs of real select type. Phone Carman Exchange. Andrew Graham, Roland, Man.

REGISTERED SHORTHORNS; AND HAMPSHIRE pigs, \$10 each. F. Barton, Shaunavon, Sask.

HORSES AND PONIES

TRADE—HALTER BROKE HORSES FOR REGISTERED Percheron stallions; must be ton. Horses for sale. Geo. H. Coulter, Piapot, Sask. 15-4

FOR SALE—EXTRA GOOD SHETLAND PONY, cart and harness. Phone 39, ring 4. Thos. Lamb, Neelin, Man. 18-2

FOR SALE—TWO SHETLAND PONIES, mares, \$75 each. Leonard Hoag, Lucky Lake, Sask. 18-3

FOR SALE—MAMMOTH JACK. W. R. Nelson, Leo, Alta. 18-3

HORSES FOR SALE—W. FRANKLIN, SOUTH Ferriby, Alta. 16-4

CATTLE

Aberdeen-Angus

FOR SALE—ANGUS BULLS, CALVED 1925. July 17, \$50; August 25, \$75; November 20, \$40. 8ire, Prairie Range Supreme, 27453. Binnie Bros., Tregarva, Sask. 18-2

SELLING—REGISTERED ANGUS HEIFERS, also young cows, bred and with calves at side. Prices right. Clemens Bros., Sedgewick, Alta. 18-2

Ayrshires

SELLING—AYRSHIRE BULL CALVES, ALSO mature bull. A. S. Wedderburn, Bradwardine, Man. 18-3

SELLING—REGISTERED AYRSHIRE YEAR- ling bull. D. Stark, Ashern, Man. 17-2

Guernseys

SELLING—GUERNSEY BULL, 16 MONTHS, from heavy-milking, high-testing strain. Arch. Campbell, Patricia, Alta. 17-2

Herefords

FOR SALE—CHOICE REGISTERED HEREFORD bull, seventeen months. W. Spratt, Elgin, Man. 18-3

Holsteins

SELLING—TWO T.B. TESTED YOUNG HOL- stein bulls, ready for service, from high-producing stock, also bull calves, all registered. Prices reasonable. St. Boniface College Farm, St. Boniface, Man. 18-3

SELLING—TWO REGISTERED HOLSTEIN bulls, one three months and two months. Prices, \$60 and \$25. Both related to former World's Champion cow of Agassiz. J. Brander, Nesbitt, Man. 18-3

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL, THREE THIS fall. Will sell cheap. Trade for six-month bull calf or consider trade for corn binder. Mac Tanna-hill, Liberty, Sask. 18-3

YEAR-OLD HOLSTEIN BULL, GRANDSON of St. Francis Netherland Abbeville, straight, nicely marked; others younger. Prices reasonable. Rothwell Farms, Regina, Sask. 17-3

HOLSTEIN BULL CALF, EIGHT MONTHS OLD, pure-bred, nicely marked, \$50. Earl Thomas, Durban, Man. 17-2

Jerseys

SELLING—PURE-BRED JERSEY BULLS, yearlings, also calves. Herd accredited. Red-gwick, Melville, Sask. 18-3

Red Polls

REASONS FOR BREEDING RED POLLS

BECAUSE they yield even quantities of high-quality milk throughout lactation period.

BECAUSE they maintain excellent butter-fat percentages, averaging around 4 per cent., often much higher.

BECAUSE they are a splendid combination of Milk, Butter and Baby Beef.

BECAUSE their record is unrivalled for longevity and its breeding qualities.

For further reasons and free literature write:

P. J. HOFFMANN

Secy., Canadian Red Polled Association
ANNAHEIM, SASK.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—REGISTERED RED Poll bull, good milk records. Hayman, Crestwynd, Sask. 17-2

Shorthorns

SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE

There are still a few Shorthorn bulls in the hands of breeders that are fit for service in small herds. These could be used and would be worth more money next year if well cared for. Shall be glad to furnish information or make purchases on order.—Jas. B. Davidson, Carman, Manitoba, Western Representative, Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association.

SELLING—TWO REGISTERED SHORTHORN bulls, one dark red, two years old, \$80; one roan, ten months old, \$65. S. G. Dracass, Sperling, Man. 18-2

TWO REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULLS, roan, two years old, with papers. For information, write A. Bell, Cedoux, Sask. 18-2

SWINE

Various

FOR SALE—REGISTERED BERKSHIRE AND Yorkshire weaners, \$15. W. L. Dawson, Woolford, Alta. 16-6

Berkshires

SELLING—GOOD STRETCHY BERKSHIRES, March and April farrowed, bred from prize-winning stock. If you want show pigs I can supply you. Also unrelated pairs. Registered and express charges prepaid to your station, \$20 and \$25 each. J. E. Hamilton, Zealandia, Sask. 18-3

THE FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

RATES AND REGULATIONS

FARMERS' CLASSIFIED—Nine cents a word per insertion for one or two insertions; 8 cents a word per insertion for three or four insertions; 7 cents a word per insertion for five or more insertions. (Note the saving.)

Count every word, including name and address. Also count each initial and each set of four figures as a word. Sign your name and address—don't have answers come to The Guide.

We publish on the first and fifteenth of every month. Advertisements must reach us nine days before date of publication. In all cases the rule is "Cash with order."

FARMERS' DISPLAY CLASSIFIED—\$5.00 an inch per insertion. Stock cuts supplied free of charge. Cuts made to order \$5.00 each.

COMMERCIAL CLASSIFIED—Nine cents a word for each insertion. Five insertions for the price of four. Nine insertions for the price of seven. Twelve insertions for the price of nine. Eighteen insertions for the price of thirteen. Twenty-four insertions for the price of seventeen.

COMMERCIAL CLASSIFIED DISPLAY—\$8.40 an inch, flat. Ads. limited to six inches in depth and to one column in width.

These rates are quoted on "Cash with order" advertising only. Cancellations must reach us 10 days before publication date. Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

LIVESTOCK

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES, MARCH FAR- rowed, \$15 each, at 14 weeks. John MacKenzie, Birsay, Sask. 18-3

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE BOAR PIGS, April farrowed, \$10 each. Fred Markell, Eyebrow, Sask. 17-2

REGISTERED BACON-TYPE BERKSHIRES, reliable stock. Males or females, \$15 each. Peter McDonald, Virden, Man. 17-2

REGISTERED BACON TYPE BERKSHIRES, bred from the best herds in Canada, \$12 each. W. S. Dale, Viscount, Sask. 17-2

MEADOWLAND FARM BERKSHIRES—CHOICE April pigs, \$15. M. W. Bailey, Druid, Sask. 18-4

SELLING—BERKSHIRES, CIRCULAR FREE. S. V. Tomecko, Lipton, Sask. 15-5

Duroc-Jerseys

DUROC-JERSEY PIGS, MALE AND FEMALES, from litters of 14 to 16. Grand sire weighed 800 pounds when two years old. Will ship when about ten weeks old, \$18 each, with papers. Annie Tannas, Marienthal, Sask. 17-2

FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY spring pigs, either sex. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. L. Gray, Millet, Alta. 17-5

REGISTERED DUROC - JERSEYS - BOTH sexes, eight weeks, prepaid, \$12. Robert Perkins, Guernsey, Sask. 17-2

FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS, young stock. Wallace Drew, Treherne, Man. 10-6

Hampshires

FOR SALE—HAMPSHIRE WEANLINGS, UN- related pairs, \$11 each, papers included. V. Armstrong, Melfort, Sask. 17-3

Tamworths

SELLING—REGISTERED TAMWORTH GILTS, safe with pigs, bred May, \$35 each, including pedigree, L.O.B. Vegreville. Jos. H. Weber, Hairy Hill, Alta. 18-3

TAMWORTH—HIGH HOW BREEDING. SIRE first prize winner at Toronto Fair, 1924. Spring litters selling at \$15 each. Thos. Noble, Daysland, Alta. 17-2

REGISTERED TAMWORTH'S CHOICE STOCK, \$15 each, \$25 pair, papers included. J. R. Hill, Canora, Sask. 17-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED TAMWORTH'S, EARLY April farrow, at \$14, papers included. Dick Talmay, Rocanville, Sask. 18-3

Yorkshires

EXTRA LONG YORKSHIRE WEANLINGS, from prize-winning sows. Grand sire grand champion, \$15 each, at eight weeks, papers included. Satisfaction guaranteed. O. Kolstad, Viscount, Sask. 17-3

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE PIGS—BEST OF breeding and bacon type, from mature prolific sows, at eight weeks, males, \$12; females, \$15. Interesting information to prospects. Tom Snowden, Hussar, Alta. 17-4

YOUNG, REGISTERED YORKSHIRE PIGS, select parents, sire bred by University of Saskatchewan; dam from imported stock, price \$12 each, at eight weeks old. G. A. Griffin, Moosomin, Sask. 17-2

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES—GILT DUE early August. March boars, from mature prolific sows, \$20 each at four months. J. G. Ellenton, Innisfail, Alta. 18-3

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, EIGHT WEEKS, from large litters, \$10 each. Papers and crates free. Guaranteed safe delivery. Ben Farmer, Armley, Sask. 18-3

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES—FROM imported and prize-winning stock, at \$12.00 at eight to ten weeks. Papers furnished. Joseph Sewell, Ladfeche, Sask. 18-2

YORKSHIRE WEANLINGS, SIRE FIRST prize Brandon and Regina, 1925, six to ten weeks, \$12, papers included. James W. White, Fort Qu'Appelle, Sask. 18-3

YORKSHIRES—APRIL LITTERS, EXHIBITION quality, bacon type, prolific breeders, males, \$9.00; sows, \$10; pedigrees furnished. Chas. Williamson, Vanguard, Sask. 17-5

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES—FROM imported and prize-winning stock, \$15, at eight to ten weeks. H. Thompson, Box 371, Regina, Sask. 14-5

BACON TYPE YORKSHIRES—FROM PRIZE- winning stock, by University boar, April farrowed, papers furnished, \$12 each. Chas. Moore, Simpson, Sask. 17-3

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, CHOICE STOCK, \$15 each, \$25 pair, papers included. J. R. Hill, Canora, Sask. 17-3

SELLING—BACON TYPE YORKSHIRES, either sex, prize stock, \$10 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. R. S. Lee, Newdale, Man. 18-4

YORKSHIRES—UNIVERSITY BREEDING, bacon type, eight weeks, with papers, \$10. C. J. McLaren, Kandahar, Sask. 18-4

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE WEANLINGS, March litter, \$9.00 each, crates free, papers, \$1.00 extra. R. S. Baird, Siltou, Sask. 15-5

FOR SALE—REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, born April 1, \$11 each, at eight weeks. Percy Chambers, Boissevain, Man. 18-3

RIVERDALE "SUPERIOR" BACON TYPE Yorkshire weanlings. Thorlakson, Markerville, Alta. 14-6

PURE-BRED BACON TYPE YORKSHIRES, both sexes, \$10 at eight weeks. Stewart Brown, Mayfield, Man. 14-6

YORKSHIRE, EIGHT WEEKS, 12 DOLLARS, papers furnished. D. A. McLaren, Treherne, Man. 14-8

LIVESTOCK

PURE-BRED YORKSHIRES, BOTH SEXES, \$12, eight weeks; born March 30th. Pedigree included. W. H. Lucy, Elgin, Man. 17-3

YORKSHIRES—FROM PRIZE - WINNING stock, either sex, \$12, at eight weeks. Archie McAllister, Earl Grey, Sask. 17-2

SALE—PURE YORKSHIRES, BACON TYPE, University strain, eight weeks, \$12, papers. R. Sheppard, Primate, Sask. 17-5

PURE-BRED YORKSHIRE PIGS, FARROWED April 30; both sex, \$12; college strain. Wm. Anderson, Lenore, Man. 18-2

WANTED—YORKSHIRE PIGS, SHORT NOSE type. Box 244, Chinoak, Alta. 14-6

CHINCHILLA RABBITS

CHINCHILLAS—A FEW CHOICE YOUNG bucks for sale, right color, strong, hardy, outdoor raised stock, pedigree. Special price, \$5.00 each. E. S. Miller Bird Co., 315 Donald, Winnipeg. 17-2

CHINCHILLAS, IRVING STRAIN, FOURTH year breeding. Pedigrees supplied. Attractive prices. J. Francis, Whitewood, Sask. 17-3

DOGS, FOXES AND PET STOCK

PURE-BRED REGISTERED SILVER BLACK BREEDING FOXES FOR SALE at famous MacIntyre's Ranch, Bathurst, New Brunswick, Canada. Arrange for pair now and ranch here first season. Foxes now paired and mated will have pups in April. Will guarantee 100 per cent. increase in pups. Can take car, big work horses, oats and cash.

CANARIES, PARROTS, GOLD FISH, DOGS, kittens, Chinchilla rabbits, Guinea pigs, cages, supplies, remedies. Reliable Bird Co., Winnipeg.

DOMINION GOVERNMENT REGISTERED Silver foxes. First quality. Prolific stock. Write us before investing. Superior Silver Fox Co. J. R. Young, 708 McIntyre Bldg., Winnipeg. 1-18

REGISTERED NEWFOUNDLAND PUPPIES, from imported sire weighing 160 pounds. Nothing better in Canada. R. A. Gillespie, Abbotsford, Que. 18-5

GERMAN POLICE (ALSATIAN) PUPS, REGIS- tered, nephews and nieces to Strongheart, famous movie star, 50 dollars up. Keewayin Kennels, Killam, Alta. 18-4

GREYHOUND, FEMALE, TRAINED, \$15; wolfhound puppies, males, \$5.00 each. H. F. Hauser, Dutton, Sask. 18-4

FOR SALE—GENUINE HUSKY PUPS, ANY age. Prices right. Dr. B. Lennox, 334 Somerset Building, Winnipeg. 17-5

SELLING—COYOTE PUPS, \$6.00 EACH. H. W. Lan, Reston, Man. 18-2

POULTRY

Various

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, NINE, \$3.00. Toulouse goose eggs, five, \$2.50. Pure-bred Buff Orpington eggs, 15, \$2.00. Chas. Tully, Reburn, Man. 14-6

URE-BRED MAHOGANY ORLOFFS, EGGS, 15, \$1.50; famous Cowan's strain. E. Smith, Box 120, Wapella, Sask. 18-3

Baby Chicks

Alex. Taylor's Hatchery

BABY CHICKS, Pure-Bred, guaranteed from Government-Approved and Tested Bred-to-Lay Flocks. **REDUCED PRICES** LEGHORNS—25, \$5.00; 50, \$9.50; 100, \$18 BARRED ROCKS, WYANDOTTES, ORPINGTONS, ANCONAS, REDS—25, \$5.50; 50, \$10.50; 100, \$20

Order direct from the Largest Hatchery in Western Canada. ALEX. TAYLOR'S HATCHERY Phone 14981, 369 Aikins St., WINNIPEG, MAN.

RELIABLE BABY CHICKS

Guaranteed pure-bred, record egg-laying strains; 100 per cent. live arrival; immediate delivery. Leghorns, \$15; heavy breeds, \$20 per 100. Healthy, vigorous chicks. Feed supplies, etc.—RELIABLE BIRD CO., 405 PORTAGE AVE., WINNIPEG.

BABY CHICKS—Strong, vigorous, healthy chicks that grow rapidly and will become heavy layers, hatched from high-grade, pure-bred flocks, carefully culled for heavy egg production. All leading varieties. We are now booking orders for 1926. Write today for free catalogue.—E. S. MILLER, Chickeries, 315 Donald St., Winnipeg.

WINDSOR'S HATCHERY

SPECIAL price on June chicks, from heavy- laying hens. White and Brown Leghorns, \$20 per 100. Barred Rocks and Anconas, \$22 per 100. Also approved flock Barred Rocks, 100 per cent. live delivery. Catalogue free—WINDSOR'S HATCHERY, MYRTLE STREET, WINNIPEG.

IF YOU DO NOT FIND WHAT YOU ARE LOOK- ing for advertised here, why not advertise your want? Someone among the 80,000 readers may have just what you need, and be glad to sell at a reasonable price.

POULTRY

PALMER'S HIGH RECORD, WINTER-LAYING, pure Tom Barron White Leghorn chicks for June and July delivery, at \$13.50 per 100, \$45 for 500 or \$125 per 1,000, cannot be approached for value. Orders should be booked immediately. T. W. Palmer, R.M.D. No. 4, Victoria, B.C. 17-4

Anconas

ROSE COMB ANCONAS—EGGS, FROM HEAVY winter layers, \$1.75 15; \$7.00 100. Larger incubators filled at 5c. an egg. Mrs. Templeton, Baidar, Man. 14-6

S. C. ANCONA EGGS, \$1.50 FOR 15. A. J. Pirie, Strathclair, Man. 14-6

Leghorns

EGGS FROM LARGE, PURE-BRED, DARK Brown Rose Comb Leghorn egg producers, farm range, \$1.50 15; \$8.00 100. Mrs. Tait, Rouleau, Sask. 14-7

THE BIG ENGLISH LEGHORNS—BREEDING pens and young cockerels for sale. J. J. Fink Winkler, Man. 18-7

330-EGG STRAIN TANCRED WHITE LEG- horns. Mature and eight weeks. Eggs. W. Cleveland, Milestone, Sask. 17-2

HATCHING EGGS, BRED-TO-LAY SINGLE Comb White Leghorns, \$1.50 for 15. Mrs. Nair Glenboro, Man. 14-3

HATCHING EGGS, S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, Barron strain, \$2.00, 15. Mrs. Sam Rolan, Hartney, Man. 14-3

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, BABY chicks, eggs, Mating list. Cockerels. Wetherill, 13A Street West, Calgary, Alta. 11-4

Orpingtons

SELLING—BUFF ORPINGTON HATCHING eggs, \$2.00 setting of 15, \$10 per 100. Wm. Coleman, Vanguard, Sask. 14-2

Plymouth Rocks

WHITE ROCKS—HATCHING EGGS OF 282- egg strain, mated to cock birds of a high producing flock, from one of the big White Rock breeders in the States, \$2.00 setting. Mrs. A. Dunbar, Delta, Alta. 14-3

MANITOBA APPROVED BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$2.00 setting, 15; \$4.50, 50; \$8.00, 100. Bred White Sweet Clover, \$5.00, hundred. R.F. Russell, Box 34, Morris, Man. 14-4

BARRED ROCK HATCHING EGGS, FROM MY exhibition hens and E. B. Thompson males; \$2.00 per 15 eggs, \$10 per 100. Light mating only. Mrs. T. W. Spence, Rosetown, Sask. 14-6

PURE BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK HATCH- ing eggs, Manitoba approved flock, 100 for \$5.00, 15 for \$2.00. Watson Crossley, Grand View, Man. 14-4

HATCHING EGGS, FROM PEDIGREE Barred Rocks, records up to 265. Eggs, \$2.00 15; \$3.00 30; \$5.00 120. O. Kolstad, Viscount, Sask. 18-3

MANITOBA APPROVED BARRED ROCKS— Hatching eggs, \$2.00 for 15; \$5.00 100. Robt. Woodcock, Minnedosa, Man. 14-4

Poultry Supplies

SURE DEATH TO LICE—STANFIELD'S LICE- Kill gets every louse or money refunded. No dipping, dusting or odor. Mrs. Perrie, of Blackfoot, Alberta, says: "This is the best treatment we have ever used for lice on poultry." Big tube treats 200 birds, 60c., or \$1.00 brings two big tubes, postpaid. Winnipeg Veterinary and Breeders' Supply Co. Ltd., Winnipeg or Calgary.

AT LOW COST YOU CAN REACH OVER 80,000 farmer readers. Why not advertise your wants in these columns?

Rhode Islands

PURCHASE RHODE ISLAND HATCHING EGGS where quality counts, two settings, \$5.00. Frank Holmes, Saskatoon, Sask. 15-6

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red eggs, \$1.25 per 15. Laying strain. R. Pitts-trault, Lebrat, Sask. 16-3

Turkeys, Ducks and Geese

PURE WHITE MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKS eggs, \$1.00 setting, cartons, 35c. extra. Mrs. Bond, Readlyn, Sask. 18-4

Wyandottes

WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS, from stock from Martin's best Dorcas matings. Dan's records 200 to 267; sires, New York State Fair winners. Prices, 20c. per egg. Satisfaction or money refunded. J. A. Larson, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta. 14-4

RECORD OF PERFORMANCE WHITE WYAN- dotte hatching eggs, from real laying strain, excellent standing matings. Write for mating list. J. Victor Wallis, Pipestone, Man. 14-3

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, from heavy winter strain, setting, \$1.50; 100, \$4.50. Robt. Drysdale, Brandon, Man. 14-3

MARTIN'S WHITE ROSE COMB WYANDOTTES, \$1.00 setting; \$5.00 100

road machinery, well-drilling outfits, livestock, queen or exchange. USE THE ORDER FORM BELOW

SEEDS

WESTERN RYE GRASS, GOVERNMENT
tested, cleaned and sacked, 6½c. pound. Edwin
Bowman, Guernsey, Sask. 1-4

SELLING—No. 1 BROME, 6c. POUND, F.O.B.
Willmar or Arco. W. H. Sellers, Willmar, Sask. 15-6

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, CLEANED,
scarified, germination 94%, sacked, nine cents per
pound. Chas. Larsen, La Fleche, Sask. 1-6

GOOD BROME SEED, GOVERNMENT TESTED.
Sacks free. Ship C.P.R. or C.N.R. C. W. Cann,
Wardsworth, Sask. 18-5

FARM LANDS

Sale or Rent

MANITOBA FARMS

Have splendid listings Improved Farms in all
parts of Manitoba. Prices from \$10 to \$40
per acre. Easy terms. When applying state
size of farm required, locality preferred.

CANADA PERMANENT TRUST CO.
298 GARRY STREET, WINNIPEG

INVESTIGATE THIS FARM OFFER—FARMS
on the fertile prairies can be purchased on a long-
term plan of easy payment. Seven per cent. of the
purchase price cash, balance payable in 35 years.
Interest at 6%. Free use of land for one year.
You may pay in full at any time. Write today for
full information. Canadian Pacific Railway Co.,
Dept. of Natural Resources 922, 1st St. East,
Calgary.

FARMERS, GET IN ON THE GROUND FLOOR
and buy a farm in the Hart district. Canadian
National railroad already in and Canadian Pacific
will be this summer. Plenty of rain; five bumper
crops the last five years. Prices will soon advance.
Write for free illustrated booklet. Hart Land
Agency, Hart, Sask. 14-6

MANY THOUSAND ACRES IMPROVED FARM
lands to offer at mortgage foreclosure prices. These
farms are situated in Manitoba and Saskatchewan,
in good districts. Big inducements given to good
experienced farmers with equipment. For particu-
lars, write The Burkyne Land Company, 401
McArthur Bldg., Winnipeg. 15-24

BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS—FULL PARTICU-
lars and price list of farms near Vancouver,
together with maps, may be had on application to
Penberton & Son, Farm Specialists, 418 Howe St.,
Vancouver, B.C. 15-5

STOCK FARMS, B.C.—AM OFFERING, SACRI-
fice sale to close out estate by October, three blocks
land in Kootenay Valley, B.C., acreages 436, 469,
640, each a grand stock farm. Particulars, N.
Wolventon, Nelson, B.C. 15-5

320 ACRES, ONE MILE FROM MACDONALD,
ten miles from Portage la Prairie, all cultivated;
seven-room house, stables, granaries, etc. A rare
snap at \$29.50 per acre; \$1,750 cash. Write Walch
Land Co., Winnipeg. 15-6

SELLING—FARM, COMPRISING 162 ACRES,
with building and crop, 25 miles from Winnipeg,
\$45 acre; \$1,000 cash, balance half crop payments,
7% interest. Box 5, Grain Growers' Guide,
Winnipeg. 18-2

5,000 FARMS TO CHOOSE FROM, MANY
genuine bargains. Catalogue free. Doner Land
Company, 1206 Union Trust Bldg., Winnipeg, Man. 15-6

SWISS SETTLEMENT SOCIETY, IMMIGRA-
tion Hall, Winnipeg, helps experienced Swiss farm
workers, desiring to settle, find and get what
they want. 11-9

IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED FARMS FOR
sale in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta. Easy
terms. Write for printed list. The Union Trust
Company, Winnipeg. 10-9

BARGAINS IN FARM LANDS—IF YOU WANT
a farm, see our list before buying. Brook and
Allison, 1825 Scarth Street, Regina, Sask. 17-9

SELL, OR EXCHANGE FOR YOUNG HORSES,
quarter-section pasture land, six dollars per acre,
clear title. Wm. Connell, Neepawa, Man. 16-3

Farm Lands Wanted

SWISS SETTLEMENT SOCIETY, IMMIGRA-
tion Hall, Winnipeg, desires farm propositions,
preferably equipped, crop payments, for settling
experienced men individually within mutual
proximity. 11-9

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR
cash, no matter where located. Particulars free.
Real Estate Salesman Co., 539 Brownell, Lincoln,
Nebr. 43ft

FARMS WANTED WITH GROWING CROPS
and equipment. Buyers waiting. Dominion
Colonization Association, P.O. 638, Winnipeg. 18-5

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF LAND
for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis. 15-5

FARM MACHINERY

Autos, Parts and Repairs

LARGEST STOCK WEST OF WINNIPEG
LOWEST PRICES ON
Auto Parts and Accessories

Gears, Axle Shafts, Bearings, Piston Rings,
Springs, Lamps, Tires, Spot Lights, Gaskets,
Radiators, Ford Parts, Horns, etc., for any make
of car.

BRANDON AUTO PARTS AND
ACCESSORY CO.
110-9th STREET, BRANDON, MAN.

USED AND NEW AUTOMOBILE
AND TRACTOR PARTS

Titan, Case and Neilson tractor parts; wind-
shields, magnetos, engines, wheels, springs, axles,
tires, radiators, bodies, tops, bearings, gears of
all descriptions. Low prices. Largest stock auto
parts in Canada. Save 25 to 80 per cent. Parts
for Overlands, Gray Dorts, McLaughlins, Max-
wells, Chevrolts and many others. New or used
Ford parts. Orders given prompt attention.

AUTO WRECKING CO. LTD.
253 to 273 FORT STREET, WINNIPEG

MAGNETOS, GENERATORS AND ELECTRIC
starters of all makes repaired and rewound. Prompt
service. Satisfaction guaranteed. Acme Magneto
and Electrical Co. Ltd., 148 Princess St., Winnipeg.
13-12

FARM MACHINERY

Three-Way
PUMPING
AND COM-
PRESSION
LEAKS.
SAVES RE-GRINDING
AND NEW PISTONS. Write:
THREE-WAY PISTON RING CO.
284 BANNATYNE AVE., WINNIPEG, MAN.

**GUAR-
TEED TO
STOP OIL
PUMPING
AND COM-
PRESSION
LEAKS.**

USED AUTO PARTS FOR MANY MAKES.
Starters, generators, magnetos, carburetors, engines,
frames, bodies, tops, cushions, radiators, springs,
gears, wheels. Prompt service. Low prices.
Brandon Auto Wreckers, Seventh Street, Brandon.
17-5

USED AND NEW AUTO PARTS FOR EVERY
make of car, engines, magnetos, gears, generators,
radiators, wheels, tractor repairs, used belting, used
tires, etc. Prompt attention to mail orders. City
Auto Wrecking Co., 783 Main St., Winnipeg. 16-8

NEW AND USED AUTO PARTS FOR ALL
makes of cars. Second-hand tires, engines, gears,
radiators, bodies, etc. Country orders given
prompt attention. G. & J. Auto Wrecking Co.,
910 Main St., Winnipeg. 11-24

AUTO TRUCKS, TRACTOR RADIATORS RE-
paired, recored and cleaned. All work guaranteed.
Modern Radiator Service—Phone 6156—1932
Albert Street, Regina. 17-12

AUTO WRECKING CO., 1602 TWELFTH AVE.,
Regina. Phone 7764. New and used parts all
makes cars. Big saving buying from us. 17-12

CYLINDER GRINDING

CYLINDER REBORING AND HONING—SAME
method as used by leading factories. Oversize
pistons fitted. Crankshafts turned. General
machine work. Reliance Machine Co., Moose Jaw,
Sask. 1-13

HEALD CYLINDER GRINDER—LANDIS
crankshaft grinder. Bearing fitting machinery.
Motor rebuilding, connecting rods rebabbited.
Standard Machine Works, Winnipeg. 1-13

CYLINDER GRINDING, TRACTOR, AUTO
engine, crankshafts, welding. Pritchard Engineer-
ing Co. Ltd., 259 Fort Street, Winnipeg. 11-24

CYLINDER REBORING, OVERSIZE PISTONS
and step-cut rings. General repairs. Romans
Machine and Repair Co., Moose Jaw, Sask. 51-13

FARM MACHINERY

MAGNETO REPAIRS

MAGNETO REPAIRS

OFFICIAL SERVICE STATION
Booth, Webster, Splendor, K.W., Berlin, King-
ston Magnetos. Genuine parts. We service all
makes of ignition, generator and starter apparatus.
S. H. Brown, 1110 Rossar Ave., Brandon, Phone 2020.

MAGNETO AND RADIO REPAIRS—ALL
makes. Also automobile generators and starting
motors. Prompt service. Western Ignition Service,
1886 Albert St., Regina, Sask. 1-9

REPAIRS TO GENERATORS, STARTING
motors, magnetos. Armatures rewound and re-
paired. Work guaranteed. Elmer's Ignition and
Electric Shop, 1753 Lorne, Regina. Elmer M.
Boomer, Proprietor. 1-6

Sundry—Plows, Engines, Etc.

ATTENTION!

DO YOU KNOW THAT YOU CAN SECURE,
VERY CHEAPLY, REPLACEMENT PARTS FOR
your Machinery, Flues for Boilers, Pulleys,
Shafting, Pipe in all sizes, Belting, Hose, also
Bags in all sizes?

We always have a complete stock on hand of
everything you may need.
Headquarters for Second-Hand Machinery and
Supplies.

THE B. SHRAGGE IRON AND METAL
CO. LTD.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Manufacturers Klean Quality Wiping Cloths

A LITTLE WONDER

POWER SHEEP-SHEARING MACHINE
WITH HORSE-CLIPPING
ATTACHMENTS

Still in crate as it arrived from factory. Will
accept \$100. Communicate:

S. MELVILLE WEBB
FLAXCOMBE, SASK.

SELL SURPLUS FARM MACHINERY NOW!

BINDERS TRACTORS THRESHING OUTFITS SHEAF LOADERS GRAIN ELEVATORS
WATER TANKS CORN BINDERS ENSILAGE CUTTERS POTATO DIGGERS

Guide Ads. Work Fast. The Cost is Small. No Unnecessary
Correspondence. You Get the Cash. Everybody is Satisfied.

It's Vitally Important to

ACT NOW. Only two issues of The Guide
are published each month. If you want to
reach the buyer before someone else sells
him, don't waste any time. Delay may mean
the loss of many profitable offers. Prompt
action will bring results that will surprise
you. Guide advertisers never obtained better
success than now, but speed is important.
Thousands of farmers will complete their preparations for the 1926
crop in the next few weeks. Use Guide ads.—for Quick Results.

Look Over Your Machinery

If you are buying you can make a large saving by using a
"Guide Ad." in this section. If you are selling you will experi-
ence real money making satisfaction if you use a "Little Guide Ad."

RATES

The rate is 9c per word per insertion when your ad. appears for
one or two times. (Cheaper rates for three or five times are given
at top of page 40). Count each word, number and initial, including
your name and address. Don't forget to enclose a Postal, Bank or
Express Money Order or cheque to cover the cost of your ad.

If we can do it for others—we can do it for you.

WRITE YOUR AD. HERE



Some Typical Results

No other medium equals The Guide in the
results obtained for its advertisers—in the
speed with which orders are obtained—in
the low cost per dollar received—in the
total value of orders received—in the total
volume of advertising carried—or in the
large number of buyers purchasing from
classified advertising. Many letters similar
to the following are received every week:

"Oxbow, Sask., Feb. 28, 1926.
"My Corn Planter was sold before I received a copy
of the paper myself. I was swamped with money
orders, bank cheques and registered letters. I could
have sold 50 corn planters, and had to return over
\$500."—H. A. Gerrell.

"Dike, Sask., April 17, 1926.
"On March 17 and 24 I had an ad. in your paper
re Guinea Fowl for sale. Up to date I have had to
return orders for 119 more Guineas than I had for
sale."—C. R. Miller.

Wauchope, Sask., April 27, 1926.
"Please discontinue my ad. for three Hamilton
Breaking Bottoms. This is what I call quick results.
I got a \$10 deposit and instructions to ship at once
C.O.D., so that old saying is true—"It pays to adver-
tise."—S. A. Holstein.

"Fork River, Man., April 1, 1926.
"I sold my Land Packer and Rotary Harrow with
just one insertion of my ad. in your journal."—Harry
Little.

"Brooks, Alta., May 3, 1926.
"Owing to your good advertising we have now sold
all our seed for this season. You will, therefore,
kindly discontinue our ad."—Grim Alfalfa Association.

C.O.F. 5, 26.

Send your order to

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

If You Tell It with a Guide Ad. You Will Sell It at a Profit.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

FARM MACHINERY

Tractors and Threshers

COMPLETE NEW OUTFIT, \$1,800-22-IN. 40-in. Huber supreme steel separator, Hyatt bearings, choice of feeder or weigher, \$1,200; rubber drive belt, \$100; 12-20 Little Giant tractor, three speeds, 27 Timken and Hyatt bearings, steel gears, complete, \$600. Outfit, \$1,800. Rebuilt separators complete, good belting—22-in. Rumely, \$675; 22-in. Red River, \$600; 28-in. Rumely, steel, \$650; 36-in. Red River, steel, new Gardner City feeder, \$1,200. List bargains. C. S. Jones, Roland, Man. 17-5

FOR SALE—TITAN 10-20, \$250; 12-FOOT International cultivator, new, \$100; P. & O. three-furrow tractor plow, nearly new, extra shares, \$100; LaCrosse three-furrow tractor plow, \$75; John Deere in-out-throw tractor disc, little used, \$100. Robert Arbuckle, Wellwood, Man.

FOR SALE—9-18 MOLINE UNIVERSAL tractor, very little used, needs very few repairs, \$100 cash; Moody 30-38 separator, hand feed and blower, \$200 cash; 12-in. engine gang, \$50 cash; 16-wheel I.H.C. land packer, \$60 cash; or trade on machinery. M. Solowick, Sokal, Sask.

45 I.H.C. TITAN TWIN TRACTOR, IN RUN- ning order, for sale, cheap. Suitable for power plant. Located near Aneroid, Sask. Enquire, Roy L. Oxley, owner, No. 127 Knights Landing, California.

SELLING—26 H.P. DOUBLE CYLINDER EN- gine, \$650; 40-52 J. I. Case separator, only run 35 days, \$1,450; two water tanks and tender truck, \$100; six-bottom P. & O. engine gang, breaker bottoms, \$150. A. L. Petersen, Edberg, Alta.

20-40 H.P. CASE TRACTOR AND 32-54 CASE separator, new type feeder, \$1,000. Five-furrow Cockshutt plow, \$100. A. McCurdy, Josephine, Sask. 16-6

40 H.P. CASE STEAM TRACTOR, No. 29943, excellent condition, government inspected, 1926 test 150 pounds, \$1,200. No trade. Elliott & Co., Langham, Sask. 17-2

25 H.P. RUMELY STEAM ENGINE, 36-60 Ideal separator, Hart model new feeder and bagger. Cheap for half cash. Gilbert Garth, Rush Lake, Sask.

WANTED—20 TO 35 TRACTOR, RUMELY preferred. Must be good condition. Cheap for cash. Full particulars. Gibson Gillespie, Douglas, Man.

SELLING—32-54-INCH CASE SEPARATOR, \$850; 26-horse International tractor, \$450; overhauled and repainted. Graham Bros., Newdale, Man.

SALE OR TRADE—20-40 RUMELY UNIVERSAL gas pull; Aultman-Taylor separator, 27-42. I. F. Bergen, Aberdeen, Sask.

WANTED—FORDSON TRACTOR WITH pulley. Must be guaranteed in first-class condition. Wm. Atchison, Kelsey, Sask. 18-3

FOR SALE—FORDSON TRACTOR, GOOD running order, \$125 cash. J. A. Binnie, Tregarva, Sask. 18-2

FOR SALE—36-60 CASE ALL-STEEL SEPA- rator, 20-60 Case steam engine, A1 condition, \$800. Mrs. Annie McIntyre, Macdonald, Man. 18-3

TRADE—CASE 20-40 TRACTOR, 28-50 SEPA- rator, for larger outfit. Box 132, Central Butte, Sask.

FOR SALE—25-45 RUMELY OIL-PULL, IAI condition, newly overhauled by Rumely expert. Thos. J. Strachan, Hamiota, Man. 18-2

FOR SALE—OIL-PULL ENGINE, WITH 28-48 separator, in first-class condition, at reasonable price. Apply to Jas. A. Paur, Langham, Sask. 18-3

50 TRACTORS, 30 SEPARATORS, STEEL AND wood, all sizes. Bargains. Write for list. C. S. Jones, Roland, Man. 14-5

SELLING—30-38 MOODY SEPARATOR, FIRST- class condition. A. Hogg, Makaroff, Man. 17-4

20-40 CASE TRACTOR, IN GOOD CONDITION, \$650 cash. Peter Hendrickson, Weldon, Sask. 17-2

MISCELLANEOUS

AGENTS AND EMPLOYMENT

THE J. R. WATKINS COMPANY

have a number of good territories now open for energetic and intelligent men, to

RETAIL WATKINS' QUALITY PRODUCTS

Now is the time to get ready for business.

Experience unnecessary. Surety required.

For full particulars write

THE J. R. WATKINS CO., Dept. G, Winnipeg

THE HARRISON, WRIGHT CO. LTD., WIN- NIPEG, MAN., have a few good territories available to men of good character and ability, selling groceries, motor oils, grease and paints, direct from the wholesale to the farmers, on a commission basis.

SALESMEN—BUILD YOURSELF A PER- manent paying business by selling direct to the consumer our line of high-grade groceries, lubricating oils and paints. Apply now and secure a share of the big spring business in sight. Newgard-McDonald Co., Wholesale Grocers, 111 Princess St., Winnipeg. 18-3

FIREMEN, BRAKEMEN, BEGINNERS \$150, later \$250 monthly—also clerks—placed in positions on railroads nearest their homes. Which position? Railway Association, Box 28, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

WE HAVE A FEW VACANCIES FOR GOOD live salesmen to sell direct to consumers, groceries, oils, paints and sundry lines. Good permanent positions and income assured for producers. Wylie Simpson Co. Ltd., Winnipeg. 17-5

BEARINGS REBABBITED

AUTO, TRACTOR AND GENERAL MACHINE bearings rebabbited. Manitoba Bearing Works, 169 Water St., Winnipeg.

BEES and BEEKEEPERS' SUPPLIES

IF YOU DO NOT FIND WHAT YOU ARE LOOK- ing for advertised here, why not insert a "Want Ad." in this column? You will obtain surprising results at a small cost.

PACKAGE BEES, \$1.00 PER POUND, IN LARGE lots. High-grade Italian queens. Circulars upon request. Banta and Wire, Redding, California.

BEE WARE—FULL LINE OF BEEKEEPERS' supplies in stock. Price list on request. Steele, Briggs Seed Co. Limited, Regina and Winnipeg.

ANDREWS AND SON, MANUFACTURERS AND importers and of beekeepers supplies, Portage and Victor Streets, Winnipeg.

HIVES, FRAMES, SUPERS, ETC., ALSO LIVE bees. Write for price list. Keiner Mfg. Co., Winnipeg Beach, Man. 11-13

ALBERTA BEES, NO DISEASE, SUPERIOR bee supplies. Lowest prices. Superior Honey Co. of Canada, Box 307 Lethbridge, Alta.

MISCELLANEOUS

BUTTER WRAPPERS

FIVE HUNDRED SHEETS BEST BELGIAN parchment butter paper, printed with your name and address, \$3.50 postpaid. Pay when delivered. C. W. Willis, 338 Tegler Building, Edmonton, Alta. 18-2

COAL

COAL—GOOD FOR BOILERS OR KITCHEN. Write New Walker Mine, Sheerness, Alta.

CREOSOTE FENCE POSTS

WRITE US FOR DOMINION GOVERNMENT Forestry Branch circular on preservative treatment of poplar and willow fence posts, also for government and railroad records of long service. At small expense fence posts can be made to last a lifetime. Century Brand Creosote supplied by your hardware dealer or direct. Alberta Wood Preserving Company Limited, Calgary, Alta., or Regina Creosoted Products Company, 1855 Scarth St., Regina, Sask.

CURTAINS

PEACH'S CURTAINS—CATALOGUE FREE, 500 illustrations. Hem and silk curtains, sunfast color nets, muslins, casements, cretonnes, under-wear, carpets, linens. Wonderful value. S. Peach & Sons, 668 The Looms, Nottingham, England.

DENTISTS

DR. PARSONS, 222 MCINTYRE BLOCK, WIN- NIPEG. 1-24

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY

WINNIPEG DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY School, established 1900. Send for 1926 prospectus. 78 Donald St., Winnipeg.

DYERS AND CLEANERS

GARMENT DYERS, CLEANERS, FURRIERS. Soiled and faded suits, coats, dresses, etc., cleaned or dyed, repaired. Furs cleaned, repaired, relined, remodeled. Local agent at every town and hamlet in Saskatchewan. My Wardrobe, Regina. 8-13

OLD AND FADED GARMENTS REPAIRED AND renewed. Rugs and housefurnishings renovated. Furs stored, remodeled and relined. Arthur Rose Ltd., Regina and Saskatoon, Sask.

FARM HELP

ANY EUROPEAN NATIONALITY MEN OR women available for farm work at low wages, call or write Canadian Settlers Association, Winnipeg—685 Main St. Entrance 195 Henry. Phone N9711. 15-2

FRUIT

QUALITY FRUITS

FRESH FRUITS, BERRIES, VEGETABLES

Picked prime—Properly packed—Dependable. Direct to you.

Write today for Price List of twenty different kinds of fruits and vegetables.

QUALITY FRUIT FARMS

CHILLIWACK, B.C.

QUALITY VEGETABLES

BUY YOUR BERRIES, CHERRIES, PLUMS, etc., from the grower. Send for price list now. Season early. L. K. Stott, R.R. 2, Chilliwack, B.C.

GOOSEBERRIES, \$2.00; STRAWBERRIES, \$3.75. Ripen now. Other fruits ready soon. Write for price list today. Highland Farm, Mission, B.C.

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

HAVE YOU TRIED MY WONDERFUL SELF home treatments for the healing of Varicose Ulcers, Running Sores, Eczema, etc.? If you are afflicted with one or the other, send for my pamphlet with testimonials and see how other people were healed while working. Nurse Dencker, 610 1/2 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. 18-5

BARGAINS—WAINWRIGHT LOTS, CASH offers considered, best locations, plans 5c. Marlin repeating rifle, 38.55, \$20, guaranteed coyote getter. Wanted—38 cal. reloading set. Henry Hansen, Battleview, Alta.

GLASSCO—QUARTER THE COST OF GLASS and better results. Poultry houses and hot beds. 65c. yard delivered. Glassco, 12 Rebecca Street, Toronto. 18-2

RED CEDAR CHESTS, DIRECT FROM MAKER. Geo. Constable, Lumby, B.C. 14-5

GUNS AND GUNSMITHS

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE AND REPAIRED. Rifle sights for sale. Fred Kaye, 48 1/2 Princess Street, Winnipeg. 14-5

MISCELLANEOUS

HIDES, FURS AND TANNING

SHEEPS WOOL AND HORSE HAIR. WRITE us for prices on your wool clip. Ship your horse hair by parcel post. Northwest Hide and Fur Co., Winnipeg. 17-5

HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE

HAVE BEEN SUCCESSFUL IN TREATING this disease. I am the only physician in Canada specializing on this disease. Write Dr. Carscallan, 530 Balmoral St., Winnipeg. 9-8

HONEY

MANITOBA CLOVER HONEY, \$9.50 PER 60- pound crate. Morley Tompkins, Carman, Man.

HOSPITALS

ULCERS OF STOMACH AND CANCER SUC- cessfully treated by entirely new methods, without pain, operation or drugs. Write Sunnyside Hospital, 530 Balmoral St., Winnipeg. 9-8

LIQUEURS AND SYRUPS

GENUINE FRUIT AND PLANT EXTRACTS— To make at home all kinds of choice liqueurs, syrups, etc., 50c. per bottle, postpaid. Richard and Bellevue Co. Ltd., Winnipeg. 17-5

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

ARE YOU BUILDING? Get our Wholesale delivered prices on Lumber, Shingles, Sash, Doors, etc., and SAVE MONEY. Quality, count and measurement guaranteed. Individual or club orders by car lot. Estimates Free. COAST AND PRAIRIE LUMBER CO. VANCOUVER, B.C.

FENCE POSTS—TAMARAC, CEDAR AND willow; 8-ft. slabs, cordwood, stove wood, spruce poles, sawdust. Write for delivered prices. The Northern Cartage Co., Prince Albert, Sask. 11

IF YOU DO NOT FIND WHAT YOU ARE LOOK- ing for advertised here, why not insert a "Want Ad." in this column? You will obtain surprising results at a small cost.

BUY LUMBER DIRECT FROM MILL—WE supply everything. Send us your enquiries. Prompt shipments, excellent material, low prices. Tide-Water Sawmills Co., Vancouver, B.C. 15-2

LUMBER, SHINGLES, FENCE POSTS, POLES, cordwood and slabs. Write for delivered prices. Enterprise Lumber Co., Vancouver, B.C. 18-9

CEDAR FENCE POSTS—CAR LOTS DE- livered your station. E. Hall, Soisqua, B.C. 1-13

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, CONN, ARTIST and Premier band instruments. Cornets, 15 dollars and up; saxophones, mandolins, banjos, guitars, ukuleles, violins. Send for our catalog and bargain list of used band instruments. Canada's oldest and largest music house. The R. S. Williams & Sons Co. Ltd., 421 McDermot Ave., Winnipeg. 611

LEARN UKULELE FREE—SPECIAL OFFER. Use with full instructions to learn in one day complete outfit for \$2.98. Send no money until you see the goods. Satisfaction guaranteed. Wray's Music Store, Dept. A, Winnipeg. 18-2

BARGAINS IN USED INSTRUMENTS—STATE whether piano, organ, phonograph desired. Musical instrument catalog on request. We repair all phonographs. Send us your motors. Gloeckler Piano House, Saskatoon. 1-11

PHONOGRAPHS REPAIRED, COUNTRY orders specialty. Jones and Cross, Edmonton.

MONEY ORDERS

WHEN
REMITTING
BUY
MONEY
ORDERS

CANADIAN
NATIONAL
EXPRESS

NURSERY STOCK

CHAMPION EVERBEARING STRAWBERRY plants, highest producing, fruit same season planted. Winner U.S. production prize. 100, \$5.00; dozen, \$1.00; best June-bearing, Burrill, 100, \$2.00; dozen, 50c.; English Mint, dozen, 50c. All acclimatized. Postpaid. Saskatchewan grown. Pittman, Wauchope, Saskatchewan. 17-2

MISCELLANEOUS

POSTPAID—STRAWBERRIES, DUNLAP, 100, \$2.50; raspberry canes, 100, \$3.00; black currants, rhubarb, 10c. each; poplar and willow cuttings, 100, 75c. C. H. Spencer, Carnduff, Sask. 14-3

PROTECT YOUR GARDEN WITH HEDGES— Lilacs, purple, very hardy, grow ten feet high; 15-inch shrubs, 25, \$2.00; 100, \$6.00. A. Gayton, Manitou, Man. 14-3

PINE GROVE NURSERY, STEVENSON BROS., Morden, Man., growers of hardy fruit trees, ornamental shrubs and perennial flowers. Write for catalogue. 11-10

PEONY ROOTS, PINK, WHITE AND RED, 50c. each. Add for postage, one root 10c. three roots 25c. Hack's Nurseries, 264 Ellice Avenue, Winnipeg. 15-1

FOR SALE—RHUBARB, FIRST-CLASS, FREE on board express, 2 1/2c. pound. Nelson Clark, Treesbank, Man. 15-1

PROGRESSIVE EVERBEARING STRAW- berry plants, \$3.25 per 100, postpaid; raspberries \$4.00 per 100. Arthur Denzin, Trexara, Sask.

SUPERB STRAWBERRIES, 100, \$3.00, POST- paid. Mrs. A. Dischoch, Makinah, Man. 15-1

OPTOMETRISTS

"SAVE YOUR SIGHT." J. F. TULLOCH, OP- tometrist, Henry Birks & Sons Ltd., Winnipeg. 6-13

SOLICITORS

INVENTORS REQUIRING INFORMATION regarding patenting can immediately secure interesting free booklet. Marsden and Bromley, 403 Canadian Pacific Building, Toronto. 15-9

BARR, STEWART, JOHNSTON AND CUMMING, barristers, solicitors, notaries. General solicitors for Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, 1811 Cornwall Street, Regina, Sask.

HUDSON, ORMOND, SPICE AND SYMINGTON, barristers, solicitors, etc., 303-7 Merchants Bank Building, Winnipeg, Man.

PATENTS—EGERTON R. CASE, 36 TORONTO Street, Toronto. Canadian, foreign. Booklet free.

STOVES, ETC.

GREEN'S GREATER STOVE CO., 316 NOTRE Dame, Winnipeg. Used stoves and repairs for all makes of ranges for sale. 14-9

TAXIDERMISTRY

E. W. DARBEY, TAXIDERMIST, 318 MAIN ST., Winnipeg. We buy raw furs and game heads.

TOBACCO

CANADIAN LEAF TOBACCO—"REGALIA" brand. Rouge, Havana, Connecticut. 50c.; Spread Leaf, 55c.; Rouge, Quessel, Harbourside, 60c.; Quessel, Perfum d'Italie, 75c.; Spread Leaf, 85c. per pound, postpaid. Richard and Bellevue Co. Ltd., Winnipeg. 17-3

WATCH REPAIRS

PLAXTONS LIMITED, MOOSE JAW, C.P.R. watch inspectors. Promptness and accuracy guaranteed. Mail watches for estimate by return. 15-12

PRODUCE

LIVE POULTRY WANTED
Hens, 6 lbs. and over, fat, 21-22c; 4-6 lbs., 18-19c; 16-18 lbs., 16-17c; 19-20 lbs., 15-16c; 21-22 lbs., 14-15c; 23-24 lbs., 13-14c; 25-26 lbs., 12-13c; 27-28 lbs., 11-12c; 29-30 lbs., 10-11c; 31-32 lbs., 9-10c; 33-34 lbs., 8-9c; 35-36 lbs., 7-8c; 37-38 lbs., 6-7c; 39-40 lbs., 5-6c; 41-42 lbs., 4-5c; 43-44 lbs., 3-4c; 45-46 lbs., 2-3c; 47-48 lbs., 1-2c; 49-50 lbs., 10c. and under-weight stock, Highest Market Prices. Prices f.o.b. Winnipeg. Crates on request. Phone, J5236. Premier Produce Co., 124 Robinson St., Winnipeg.

LIVE POULTRY WANTED
All prices f.o.b. Winnipeg
Few, over 6 lbs., 21c; 5-6 lbs., 18-19c; 4-5 lbs., 16-17c; 16-18 lbs., 15-16c; 19-20 lbs., 14-15c; 21-22 lbs., 13-14c; 23-24 lbs., 12-13c; 25-26 lbs., 11-12c; 27-28 lbs., 10-11c; 29-30 lbs., 9-10c; 31-32 lbs., 8-9c; 33-34 lbs., 7-8c; 35-36 lbs., 6-7c; 37-38 lbs., 5-6c; 39-40 lbs., 4-5c; 41-42 lbs., 3-4c; 43-44 lbs., 2-3c; 45-46 lbs., 1-2c; 47-48 lbs., 10c. and under-weight stock, Highest Market Prices. Prices f.o.b. Winnipeg. Crates on request. Phone, J5236. Premier Produce Co., 124 Robinson St., Winnipeg.

Standard Produce Co.
45 CHARLES ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.

WOOL

SELL NOW FOR CASH

No Delay—Prompt Returns in full on receipt of your shipment

HIGHEST MARKET PRICES
Wool Bags and Paper Twine at Wholesale Prices

CARRUTHERS
Hide and Fur Co. Ltd.
WINNIPEG, MAN.
Branches:
Moose Jaw—Saskatoon—Edmonton

What Price Wheat?

You need help to trade on the wheat market. Our unequalled service gauges world conditions, crops, harvests, trends, turns and swings. All major moves for Winnipeg and Chicago are being correctly forecast by us. We have a big international clientele. Clients write telling of the good service we give and the profits they make. You will be as well pleased with our service. Be prepared for the next big move. Write for information regarding our Free Trial to Traders.

Market Forecaster Co.
The Original Winnipeg Forecaster Firm
344 GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG

The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tuftt



The New Milker

I used to be old fashioned, old fashioned as could be, conservative and careful beyond all sane degree. A new thing, Land of Goshen, I shied away from that just like a timid robin would shy from any cat! I took no random chances. I ventured not at all! I feared the auction hammer, the sheriff and the "wall!" My neighbors bought bicycles, but I said, "Not for me! Not while Old Dobbin knoweth the touch of double-tree!" My neighbors purchased autos, but I said, "No, no, no! Not while old Tom and Jerry still have the strength to go!" When this thing was suggested, or that thing came along, I time again repeated that ancient caution-song! Of course, I later purchased the things that I condemned, and then had conscience pleted and had my ego hemmed, but always did I loiter the full allotted span before I took for granted a kiskshaw or a plan! And so when patent milkers came in with skip and run and gained their place and prestige, their homestead in the sun, my neighbors cried, "You betchee!" and fired two milking hands, and swore that added sunshine had settled on their lands, but I said, "No sir, no sir, no sir, no sir, no siree! No coggled-up contraption shall milk a cow for me!" So I hung off for ages and milked in olden way, and wasted time, I'm certain, some two fat hours per day! And then, I bought a milker, and say, I'm satisfied I put a two-inch pucker in conscience, will and pride, but by the bones of Harry, that milker is a wow! It is a splendid asset to farmer and to cow!

Market News and Notes

The Wheat Situation

The indications are that, with export clearances from seaboard averaging around 9,000,000 bushels a week, the Canadian surplus will be pretty well cleared up by the close of the crop year. The coming on of the American winter wheat harvest and the excellent conditions prevailing in the prairie provinces have had a bearish effect, but some experts declare that the world situation is stronger than at this time last year owing chiefly to the exhaustion of old crop supplies.

The winter wheat crop of the United States promises fair, but there are reports of damage from drought in Kansas and Nebraska. U.S. spring wheat prospects are only fair with good reports from North Dakota, but spotty conditions in Minnesota and South Dakota.

One estimate put out some time ago by an expert traveller through the spring wheat area was that the American output this year will be about 240,000,000 bushels against a crop last year of 271,000,000 bushels.

The last report of the U.S. department, based on May conditions, forecasts a winter wheat crop of 549,000,000 bushels an increase of 150,000,000 bushels over last year.

Dominion Crop Reports

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics is making its annual census of field crops and livestock for 1926 this month. The statistics are collected jointly by the Dominion and provincial governments by means of carboard schedules issued to farmers through school teachers and children. The schedules call for the acreage sown to the principal field crops and for the number of animals alive on the farm in mid-June. The areas thus collected form the basis of the annual statistics of acreages and yields.

U.S. Hog Prices

The U.S. Department of Agriculture states that the hog market in May reached the highest point in six years. The price advance was the greatest during any May in 25 years outside war years. The supply of hogs in the U.S. are no greater than last year and pork products in storage are less than last year by the equivalent of 1,500,000 hogs. The report states that hogs are in an exceedingly strong position for the next five months. A warning is sounded that a violent down swing in prices has followed such conditions in the past due to the over-expansion.

Montreal as a Wheat Port

Montreal's pre-eminence as the premier grain shipping centre on the Atlantic seaboard, is fully shown in statistics issued by the harbor board. Last year Montreal shipped 166,212,335 bushels of grain, as compared with 165,139,399 bushels in 1924 and 155,035,817 bushels in 1922. New York, its nearest competitor, handled about 25 per cent. less grain last year than did Montreal, and in 1924 between 40 per cent. and 50 per cent. of this port's total. Deleting New York, Montreal last year handled as much grain as the combined ports of Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans and Galveston.

Bonusing Cheese Exports

Australia is considering the extension of the principle of bonusing exports to her cheese output. The idea has already been applied to butter for some months. Under what is known as the Patterson Scheme, a levy of two cents a pound is made on all butter made, and the money thus collected disbursed in paying a bonus of six cents per pound on the one-third of the butter manufactured which finds its way into the export trade. At a meeting of cheese men on April 28, it was suggested

that the same principle be applied to cheese, and the recommendation was made that the levy be one cent. per pound, and the bonus three cents per pound on exports. It is proposed to commence operations under the scheme on July 1. The dairy-men are now considering the proposal.

Ban on Fresh Pork Carcasses

Great Britain has placed a ban on the importation of freshly killed pork carcasses from Europe, as a result of the discovery that foot and mouth disease had been brought over by this route from Belgium and Holland. Most of this fresh pork was imported from Holland in the frozen condition and was cured in Scotland. Later it emerged as Ayrshire rolled bacon. Canadian packers do not apparently think that the situation will have any effect on their trade although it is stated that the amount of fresh pork thus imported more than equalled the total production of the British Isles. The continental interests will cure the pork before shipping it.

LIVESTOCK QUOTATIONS

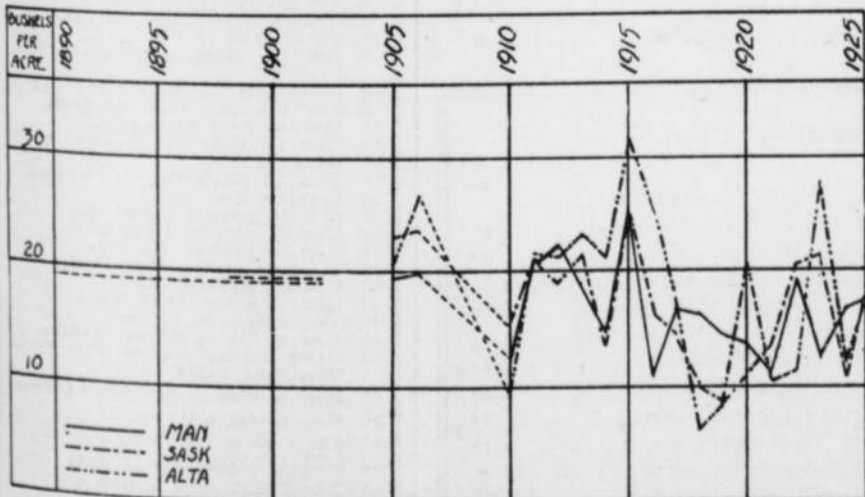
	Winnipeg June 8	Calgary June 7
Steers:		
Choice	\$7.50-\$7.75	\$5.50-\$7.50
Fair to good	6.50-7.25	6.00-6.25
Medium	6.00-6.25	5.00-5.75
Common	5.00-5.75	4.25-4.50
Choice feeders	5.50-6.00	5.00-5.35
Fair to good	4.75-5.25	4.50-4.75
Choice stockers	5.00-5.50	4.75-5.00
Fair to good	3.75-4.75	3.75-4.65
Heifers:		
Choice butcher	6.75-7.25	5.00-5.50
Fair to good	5.50-6.50	4.50-5.25
Choice stockers	4.00-4.50	2.75-3.25
Fair to good	3.00-3.75	2.00-2.50
Cows:		
Choice butcher	5.75-6.00	5.00-5.50
Fair to good	4.75-5.50	4.00-4.75
Canners and cutters	2.25-3.25	2.00-2.50
Calves:		
Choice	7.00-8.50	8.50-9.00
Good	5.50-6.50	7.00-8.00
Common	3.50-5.00	4.00-5.50
Sheep:		
Fair to good	7.00-9.00	7.00-9.50
Lambs:		
Yearling	10.00-12.00	10.00-13.00
Hogs:		
Selects	\$15.95	
Thick smooths	14.50	
Heavies	13.50	
Lights	15.50	

MINNEAPOLIS CASH PRICES

Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$1.62½ to \$1.71½; No. 1 northern, \$1.66½ to \$1.68½; No. 2 dark northern, \$1.63½ to \$1.72½; No. 2 northern, \$1.63½ to \$1.65½; No. 3 dark northern, \$1.57½ to \$1.69½; No. 3 northern, \$1.56½ to \$1.61½; No. 1 amber durum, \$1.41½ to \$1.47½; No. 1 durum, \$1.38½ to \$1.43½; No. 2 amber durum, \$1.30½ to \$1.46½; No. 2 durum, \$1.37½ to \$1.42½; No. 3 amber durum, \$1.35½ to \$1.43½; No. 3 durum, \$1.34½ to \$1.39½. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 71c to 73c. Oats—No. 3 white, 39½c to 40½c. Barley, 64c to 66c. Rye—No. 2, 88½c to 89½c. Flax, \$2.31 to \$2.34.

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET

Cash quotations at close of Market June 8.	
Wheat	Flax
1 Nor.....155½	1 N.W.C.....197½
2 Nor.....151½	2 C.W.....193½
3 Nor.....146½	3 C.W.....178½
4.....138½	Rejected.....168½
5.....127½	
6.....112½	Rye
Feed.....91½	2 C.W.....88½
1 Durum.....141½	Futures
2 Durum.....140½	July wheat.....152½
	Oct. wheat.....134½
Oats	Dec. wheat.....132½
2 C.W.....51½	July oats.....49½
3 C.W.....46½	Oct. oats.....47½
Ex. 1 feed.....46½	Dec. oats.....46½
1 feed.....44½	July barley.....65½
Feed.....41½	Oct. barley.....64½
Barley	July flax.....198½
3 C.W.....64	Oct. flax.....202½
4 C.W.....62½	Dec. flax.....200½
Rejected.....60½	July rye.....89½
Feed.....58½	Oct. rye.....90½



Average Yield of Spring Wheat in the Three Prairie Provinces

The uncertainty that attends the farmer's productive efforts is well illustrated by the fluctuating lines in the above diagram. They show the yield of spring wheat per acre in each of the three provinces over a period of years. In recent years a great improvement has been made in the system of crop reporting. In earlier times the estimates were not so complete or reliable. The dotted lines at the left represent the estimated average yield per acre over the period 1890-1902 for Manitoba, and 1898-1902 for the territories. The estimated average of nearly 20 bushels was almost certainly too high. The census of 1901 gave an average yield of 9.3 bushels for Manitoba and 9.6 for Saskatchewan. For Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta yields were 19.7, 23.1 and 21.1 in 1905, and 20.0, 22.7 and 26.6 for 1906. The yields from 1906 to 1910 are not shown in the diagram. The ten crops 1913-22 gave average yields of 16, 15½ and 15 bushels, for the three provinces in the order named above. From 1910 to 1925 the average yield in Manitoba varied from 10.88 bushels in 1916 to 24.76 bushels in 1915; in Saskatchewan from 8.5 in 1919 to 25.12 in 1915, and Alberta from six bushels in 1918 to over 31 bushels in 1915. Alberta had by far the greatest variation. Of these 16 crops her average exceeded that of either of the other two provinces in eight years; was below that of either in five years and between them in three years.

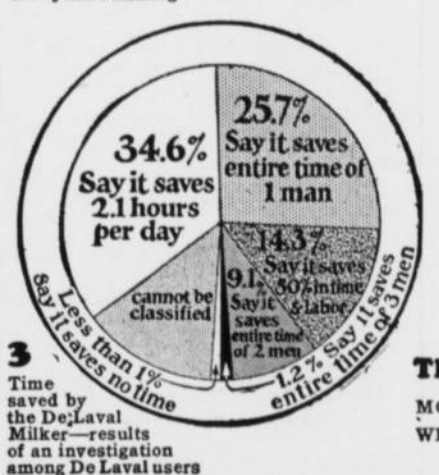
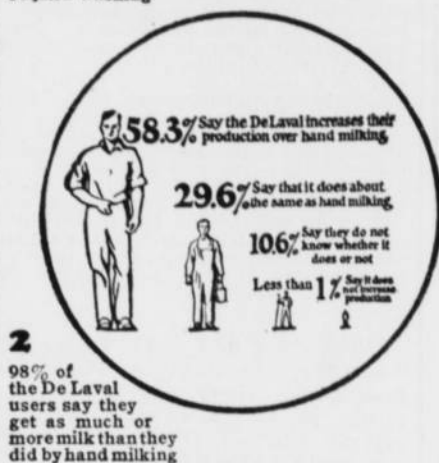
CLEAN MILK is just one

of a number of advantages you get with the

De Laval Milker

It also gives you

- Better Milking
- More Milk
- With Less Labor
- Without Injury to Your Cows



There are three distinct considerations in the selection of a milking machine—your cows, yourself and your milk.

In all of these considerations the De Laval is superior to any other method of milking, either hand or machine.

With a De Laval Milker you can do the entire milking operation, from start to washing up, in less time than with any other machine. It milks faster and is simple and easy to wash and keep clean.

The most important consideration in the selection of a milker is the effect it will have on the cows. In a recent questionnaire received from 1100 users in 47 states, more than 98% said their cows produced as much or more milk with a De Laval than they did by hand milking. 58% said their cows produced more milk when milked the De Laval way.

More cows are now being milked with De Laval Milkers than with any other machines—and during the ten years they have been on the market we have never known of a single case of injury as a result of De Laval milking.

The De Laval Milker saves more time and requires less attention to operate. It is practically foolproof. The pulsator has only one simple moving part. It never requires oiling or adjustment.

If you are milking five or more cows a De Laval Milker will soon pay for itself. Sold on easy terms.

The De Laval Company, Ltd.

MONTREAL PETERBOROUGH
WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

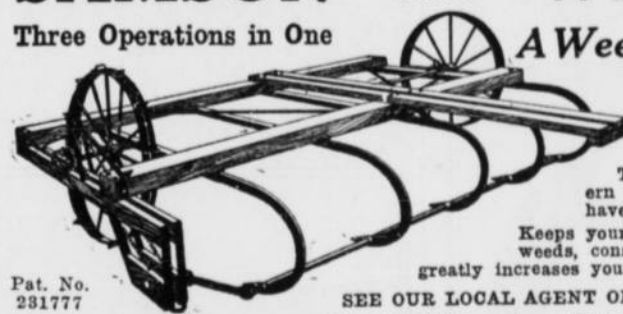
SAMSON ROTARY ROD WEEDER

Three Operations in One

A Weeder

A Cultivator

A Packer



The implement the Western Canada prairie farmers have been waiting for. Keeps your summerfallow clean of weeds, conserves the moisture and greatly increases your yield of grain.

Pat. No. 231777

SEE OUR LOCAL AGENT OR WRITE US DIRECT

Samson Rotary Rod Weeder Limited CALGARY ALBERTA

Ship Your Grain

to

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD

Bank of Hamilton Chambers,

Winnipeg

Lougheed Building,

Calgary

GET THE FULLEST POSSIBLE PROTECTION

Every Day You Need

KRESO DIP No. 1

(STANDARDIZED)

TO AID IN KEEPING

All Livestock and Poultry Healthy

Kills Lice, Mites and Fleas.
For Scratches, Wounds and
common skin troubles.

THE FOLLOWING BOOKLETS ARE FREE:

- No. 151—**FARM SANITATION.** Describes and tells how to prevent diseases common to livestock.
- No. 157—**DOG BOOKLET.** Tells how to rid the dog of fleas and to help prevent disease.
- No. 160—**HOG BOOKLET.** Covers the prevention of common hog diseases.
- No. 185—**HOG WALLOWS.** Gives complete directions for the construction of a concrete hog wallow.
- No. 163—**POULTRY.** How to get rid of lice and mites, and to prevent disease.

Kreso Dip No. 1 in Original Packages for Sale at all Drug Stores.

ANIMAL INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT OF

Parke, Davis & Co.

WALKERVILLE, ONTARIO

Montreal, Quebec Winnipeg, Manitoba

LUMP JAW

For 25 years the successful Lump Jaw cure. FLEMING'S LUMP JAW REMEDY, \$2.50 a bottle Postpaid or at your dealers. Money back if it fails. Send 10c. for New Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Describes Lump Jaw fully and other cattle ailments. FLEMING BROS. 418 Wellington W. TORONTO



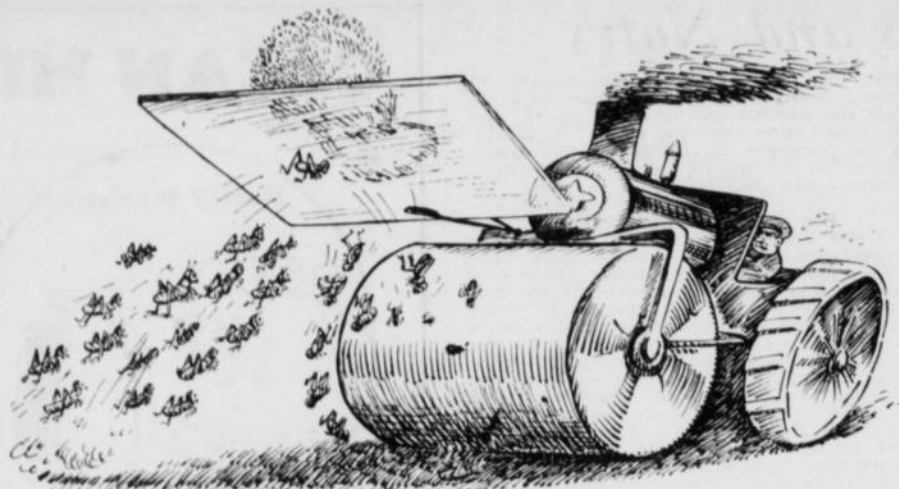
**A
Bale of
Fence
Wire**

is just a bale of wire, unless it embodies some of those qualities that make **Real Fencing** full government gauge; surface coating of pure zinc spelter; a genuine crimp; real knots that will hold; good materials; fine finish and honest workmanship. These change plain wire into **wire fencing** and these characterize every bale of Sarnia

SUPER-ZINC GALVANIZED

—the best wire fencing being offered Canadian fence users to-day. Equally good are our barb wire, galvanized gates and Red Top Steel Posts. Our new catalog will tell you all about our farm, poultry and lawn fence. Send for a free copy

The SARNIA FENCE CO.
Limited Dept. 715
SARNIA and WINNIPEG

**KNOWITALL'S GRASSHOPPER ENTICER AND EXTERMINATOR**

Now that the crow has been exterminated by means of Mr. C. I. Knowitall's aerial device as illustrated in the last issue of The Guide, he has turned his attention to the extermination of the grasshopper. After a careful study of the habits of this widespread and destructive pest he has concluded that its well known athletic ability in the standing high and broad jumping events can be utilized in luring it to destruction. To the front end of a steam road roller of the conventional type, a large sheet of plate glass is attached at a suitable angle and at the proper height. On this a sheaf of green fodder reposes. After the grasshoppers have exhausted their food supply by eating all the growing crop in sight, the machine is brought into action. When they see the sheaf of succulent green stuff they immediately enter into a friendly competition to see how many of them can reach it at the first attempt. The plate of flawless glass will have completely escaped their notice. Against it they will dash with a violence that will in most cases result in a broken neck or at least in a stunned condition. They will then fall to the ground and the 10-ton roller will complete their demise. It is pointed out by Mr. Knowitall's publicity agent that the plan is very economical in that the sheaf remains unimpaired throughout the entire operation; and further that no overhead will be necessary as the whole scheme can be worked in co-operation with the various good roads departments.

"The verra best music I ever heard whateffer was doon at Jamie Mac-lauchlan's. There was fifteen o' us pipers in the wee back parlor, all playin' different chunes. I thoct I was floatin' aboot in heaven."

The teacher had been trying to inculcate the principles of the golden rule and turn-the-other-cheek.

"Now, Tommy," she asked, "what would you do supposing a boy struck you?"

"How big a boy are you supposing?" demanded Tommy.

Hotel Clerk: "Why, how did you get here?"

Hard Egg: "I just blew in from Montana with a bunch of cattle."

Hotel Clerk: "Well, where are the rest of them?"

Hard Egg: "Down at the stockade. I ain't as particular as they are."

Affable Visitor: "Well, and do you do a good deed every day, Tommy?"

Tommy: "Yes, sir. Yesterday, I visited my aunt in the country, and she was glad. To-day, I came back home again, and she was glad again!"

"Huh!" sneered the city comedian to the rural audience. "I suppose you'd laugh at that one next summer."

"No," replied a voice in the audience, "it was last summer."

"I never saw but one man," said

Uncle Bill Bottletop, "that I thought had a chance foolin' with bootleg liquor. He was a sword-swallower and his wife was a snake-charmer."

Pat was helping the gardener on a large estate and, noticing a shallow basin containing water, enquired what it was for.

"That," said the gardener, "is a bird bath."

"Don't ye be foolin' me," grinned Pat. "What is it?"

"A bird bath, I tell you. Why do you doubt it?"

"Because I don't belave there's a burrd alive that can tell Saturday night from any other."

Reporter: "And in what state were you born, professor?"

Professor: "Unless my recollection fails me, in the state of ignorance."

Reporter (scribbling): "Yes, to be sure. And how long have you lived there?"

In many parts of Mexico, hot springs and cold springs are found side by side. One can see native women boiling clothes in a hot spring, rubbing them on a flat rock and rinsing them in a clear cold spring.

A visitor watched this process for some time, and then said:

"I suppose the natives think old Mother Nature is pretty generous, eh?"

"No, Senor," replied his host. There is much grumbling because she supplies no soap."

TABLE OF CONTENTS FOR JUNE 15, 1926

	Page		Page
Editorials	7	LIVESTOCK	
NEWS		Secrets of Horse Photography	12
Our Ottawa Letter—By H. E. M. Chisholm	1	Likes the Tamworth	18
News of the Organizations	22	Stock Keeps His Fallow Clean	18
GENERAL ARTICLES		Stallion Works With Mares	18
Old Battlefields Revisited—By F. J. Whiting	4	Shorthorns, Legumes and Brains	18
Nature Sets Barriers for the Breeder—By Prof. E. W. Lindstrom	6	One Acre of Silage	18
Alberta Government's Record—By John McKenzie	10	Green Seum in Trough	18
Haugen Bill and Farm Relief—By Tom King	11	Economizing on Pasture	18
Is Neighborliness Dying Out?	21	For the Bronk	18
FICTION		A Labor-Saving Barn—By W. D. Trego	20
The Treasure of Ho (continued)—By L. Adams Beck	30	OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO WOMEN	
FIELD CROPS		The Cook's Vexations—By Margaret M. Speechly	25
Let's Consider the Rye Crop	3	The Countrywoman	26
Oats for Your District—By Prof. Manley Champlin	16	Those Floors of Yours—By Jean E. South	27
The Mustard Nuisance	17	Household Wrinkles	28
Beans as a Crop	17	Short Cuts in Housework	29
Got Catch on Blow-Soil	17	Radio—By D. R. P. Coats	14
Is Truck Good Investment?	17	The Doc Dads—By Arch. Dale	38
		Markets	43

IMPERIAL STOVER OIL-RITE

ROLLER BEARING

OIL-RITE GEARS RUN MANY YEARS

WIND-MILL

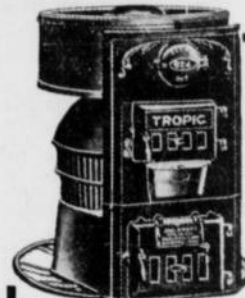
A VERY GOOD VALUE



Designed upon the most modern principle of windmill construction. Gears run continuously in lighter breeze than any other known type of mill. Automatically trips out of gear in violent storms.

See our General Catalogue for full description

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED
WINNIPEG - REGINA - SASKATOON

**REAL Furnace Bargains**

Send us floor plans of your building and we will advise your requirements. Detailed plan of installing with order for furnace. We supply all materials for complete job. ESTIMATES FREE. Our system of installing is based on western climatic conditions. Write for pamphlets on our Pipe and Pipeless styles.

\$56.50 up

The Campbell Heating Co.
WINNIPEG. Here since 1881.

Bulletins on Home Subjects

The Guide bulletins are widely read throughout the West by subscribers who find them packed with practical up-to-date information. These bulletins are offered to readers at less than cost. Send one cent for each one listed below, together with a self-addressed stamped envelope for return. Order by number. Address: The Bulletin Service, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

1. How to Make a Home-made Fireless Cooker.
2. How to Make a Paper Dress Form.
3. How to Make Old Jars Into Pretty Vases.
4. How to Put on a Play.
5. How to Get Rid of Bugs, Cockroaches and Beetles.
6. How to Be Prepared for Unexpected Visitors.
7. How to Make a Home-made Dish Drier.
8. Short Cuts for Wash Day.
9. New Garments from Old Shirts.
10. How to Read Patterns.
11. How to Make One Pattern Do for the Girls.
12. What to Do in Case of Poisoning.
13. Canning Meat and Poultry.
14. How to Operate a Beef Ring.
15. How to Cure Ham and Bacon.
16. How to Refinish Furniture.
17. The Care of Floor Coverings.
18. Kitchen Mending Kits.
19. How to Soften Hard Water.
20. The Menace of the House Fly.
21. How to Plan a Summer Wedding.
22. Using Sealing Wax to Make Pretty Vases and Bells.
23. How to Plan Proper School Lunches.
24. How to Judge Bread.
25. The Care of Oil Lamps and Stoves.
26. How to Make Soap at Home.
27. New Finishes for Furniture.
28. Re-arranging the Kitchen.
29. A Municipal School Board at Work.
30. How to Lay Out a Farmstead.
31. Slip Covers for Chairs.
32. How to Mend Chairs.

Labor Savers for Farm Home—A pamphlet containing instructions for making 58 devices for the home 10c. postpaid.

For Bargains in Farm Machinery read the Classified Ads., Page 41



Minard's is the enemy of all rheumatic troubles. Rub it in thoroughly and often.

It eases the pain, supple the joints, puts new life into the tissues.

Rub it in

63

MINARD'S
"KING OF PAIN"
LINIMENT